CHICAGO DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

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PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 22, 1858.

Pacific Railroad.

An interesting communication, setting forth some of the advantages of the Nebraska route for a Pacific Railroad, will be found on the third page.

Loss of the Scow Globe with all on Board.

By a letter from Mr. F. B. Wallis, of Newart, Michigan, to the firm of C. C. Wallin & Sons of this city, we learn that the Scow Globe was lost on the Eastern Shore of the lake, between the night of the 4th and the morning of the 5th of November, with all on board, viz: Captain Olson and one seaman, a German family consisting of man, wife and four children, of Chicago, and a man, name and residence unknown. The Scow was loaded with lumber and leather, the latter owned by the tannery of Wallin & Sons. The Globe was found on the beach north of the Kalamazoo to Chicago.

From another source we learn that there were fifteen passengers besides the crew on the ill-fated scow. Portions of the wreck and luggage had been seen near the Holland Settlement, but no bodies had been recovered up to the 17th inst.

Pike's Peak Gold Mines—Hon. H. J. Graham.

We had the pleasure yesterday of meeting Hon. H. J. Graham, Delegate elect to Congress from the new Territory of Laramie, and the further pleasure to recognize in him an old acquaintance formerly of Fulton County in this State, but more recently of Mills County, Iowa. Mr. Graham went to the mines in September last, and left Cherry Creek the 10th of November. He took with him two experienced California miners, and, in company with them, was engaged in prospecting most of the time that he remained. The gold district is very extensive, and is not confined to the beds of water courses. The entire country is auriferous. A panful of earth taken from the gold-bearing stratum, which is to be found almost anywhere at a depth varying from six inches to twenty feet, will always turn out more or less of the dust. It would seem that immense quantities of gold had been triturated by some unknown process, and liberally sprinkled over the plains and valleys. As yet none but the rudest modes of separating the gold from the earth and sand have been applied. With sluices, long toms, and other adjuncts of the art, it is Mr. Graham's opinion, as well as the opinion of his two California miners, that mining will prove very profitable. It is also his opinion that further search will lead to the discovery of far more valuable mining districts in the mountains—the source evidently from which the immense auriferous drift proceeded.

Mr. Graham describes the country as fertile. The grasses grow in great luxuriance. There is no rain after June, and this will prove a drawback to some branches of agriculture. Mr. Graham thinks it will prove a good wheat country. He also believes the soil and climate to be well adapted to the growth of potatoes and other esculents. Great preparations are making in Kansas, Nebraska and Western Iowa for going to the Mines in the Spring. From one to two thousand persons will pass the present winter there. How many will be there next winter? How long will it be before this nascent Territory of Laramie is knocking at the door of the Union, in the capacity of a sovereign State, with a population of one hundred thousand souls, with villages and cities, with schools, colleges and churches, and with a civilization none the worse for its immediate contact with primeval nature? A great country and a wonderful people!

Mr. Douglas in Cuba.

Senator Douglas made a fillibustering speech in New Orleans a few days ago, immediately embarked on board the *Black Warrior* for New York, and as we now learn, put ashore at Havana "for a few days." Having settled the point that the Cubans are unequal to the task of governing themselves, quite likely he is making personal observations to learn whether he told the truth. We wish him the highest success in that enterprise and hope he will report faithfully on the capacities of that unhappy and depraved people—also his views on the prevalence of the Slave Trade and the efforts of the American Eagle to suppress it.

The Sum Total of the Latest Outrage.

We print in another column, a plain, straight-forward letter of Capt. Aldham, of Her Majesty's steam frigate *Valorous*, in explanation of the late "British outrage" on the steamer *Washington*, at Greytown, by which our readers will learn how easily and out of what slender material outrages are manufactured by the Slavery-extending, fillibustering interest which rules so large a portion of the American press. The letter was sent to Congress, by the President, along with other documents relating to that Greytown affair.

Iowa.

Gov. R. P. Lowe of Iowa, being strongly importuned by various parties interested in the State Aid project, to call the Legislature together for the purpose of loaning the credit of the State to promote the construction of certain lines of railroad, has written a letter in which he declines to act in the manner urged. This refusal of the Governor defers the hopes of the friends of the new policy, for a twelve-month at least. What effect it will have upon the lines of road for which aid was expected, remains to be seen.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Oregon to come in—Douglas' submission—Cook and Carpenter—The Guillotine to be put in motion—Central American Affairs, etc.

[From our own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1858.

The Committee on Territories, yesterday, by the vote of five to four voted to report the Oregon bill to the House, as it came from the Senate. Though the reason and motive for this action is simply to introduce a Democratic State with a pro-slavery representation. I am heartily glad that the thing has been done, because it will lead to good, though through a heavy and gloomy road. A motion was made to add an amendment providing for the admission of Kansas, by the subsequent action of the people. It was rejected 5 to 4. But it does not follow that it will not be made under much more favorable auspices in the House. The amendments when offered there will be supported by the Oregon and Kansas entire Republican force, and by all the anti-Lecompton Democrats who meant anything by their late insurrectionary movement.

The *Washington States* says Douglas has written a letter declining candidacy in 1860, and pledging himself to support the nominees of the Charleston Convention. It is most commonly supposed that he retires in favor of Breckenridge, and that this was the condition of B's letter endorsing him as a Democrat during the canvass. This is very well. He becomes again a regular dyed in the wool-locofoco, and will take care how he resists in future any party measure, no matter what its enormity. The wretched pusillanimity which impels him to submit to the blows and insults of his adversaries, in the moment of their sudden triumph, almost without a struggle on his part, and without a blow struck in his own behalf, will in the end deprive him of the little popularity he has heretofore enjoyed. Henceforth he will be regarded as the mere hanger-on and the convenancy of the Southern masters of the party.

Isaac Cook, the Postmaster, and Mr. Carpenter, have arrived, together with other celebrities of your local politics. They come to regulate the minor appointments that are to be made in place of the yet unturned-out Douglasites. A hundred or two petty postmasters, land receivers, &c., who hold under Douglas, will be guillotined within a week or two.

For some time Mr. Buchanan has been acting as scavenger for a disgraceful New York sheet which gives him a damaging support; he has now varied his employment by turning whipper in for the Democratic institution which agitate that city. He has summoned an enormous delegation of the Schells and anti-Schells, to argue before him the question whether Augustus Schell shall remain Collector. A Congress of Tammany Sachems and outsiders was held on Friday and Saturday at the White House, at which a union of the factions was pressed for. But in the meantime the Republicans have got the city and the State, and will soon have the country too. Let them, if they choose, lock the door after the steed has gone.

The Central American documents show that the British still claim a protectorate over the Mosquito coast, and [illegible] American vessels [illegible]. The conduct of the British [illegible] is consistent with [illegible] intention of Sir William Ouseley [illegible] the Inter-oceanic Transit, and then to establish the Inter-oceanic Transit. The whole [illegible] has shown itself entirely incompetent to deal with [illegible] controversy, and it is plain that the policy of Great Britain is very decidedly advantageous to the United States, and that [illegible] will be laid under deep obligations to her diplomacy.

JUNIUS.

THE CITY.

Carriers Address.

The Carriers of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE will give twenty dollars for the best written New Year's Address, the same to be sent in by the 24th inst. Rejected Addresses returned at the option of this office.

POLICE MATTERS.—There were eight arrests and sentences to Bridewell yesterday, chiefly on short terms and for minor offences.

☞ Gilbert, Hill & Sampson's sale of rich Fancy Goods, China Glass and Bohemian Silver Plated Ware, will be continued this evening at their sales-room, 25 Lake street, at 7 o'clock.

THE JUNCTION FRACAS.—The man wounded in the drunken fight at the Junction, four miles south of this city on Sunday last, by Patrick Ready now in custody, under circumstances noticed yesterday, is in a fair way of recovery.

BRIDEWELL.—There were sixteen additions to the class in Mineralogy in this institution, where law breakers are made to become stone breakers. Eight were from the Police Court, and a like number from Bridewell.

TRANSFERRED.—We learn from the Detroit *Tribune* that Lieut. Follansbee, of the United States steamer Michigan at Erie, has been ordered to the steamer Brooklyn, one of the vessels attached to the Gulf Squadron. He left on Thursday for the post assigned.

☞ The attention of the public is called to the sale of the most elegant stock of Furniture in Chicago, at the store of E. W. Hutchings, 167 Randolph street, which is to be sold at auction by Gilbert, Hill & Sampson, commencing at 9½ o'clock this A. M., and will continue until all is sold.

☞ The English papers of December 5th have arrived and can be found, together with the New York *Ledger*, containing the first instalment of the "Mount Vernon Papers," by Hon. Edward Everett, at McNally & Co.'s news depot, opposite the Post Office. *Harper's Magazine* and the *Atlantic* for January are expected at 12 o'clock M.

HOLIDAY FESTIVAL.—This afternoon and evening, at Metropolitan Hall, the ladies of St. John's Church, the Rev. Mr. Bishop's, intend holding a Fair. Let those who would pass a pleasant evening and help forward a good enterprise attend. Useful articles, suitable for holiday presents, and refreshments, will be for sale.

MASONIC.—An annual Communication with Lafayette Lodge, No. 18, A. F. and A. M., held at Masonic Temple, on Monday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year; W. W. Jackson, W. M.; E. L. Ives, S. W.; F. G. Greene, J. W.; W. H. Dobson, Treasurer; C. J. Stalbrand, Sec'y; G. B. March, S. D.; J. I. Lindair, J. D.; John S. Russell, Tyl.; C. Summerfield, Mast. Cer.; John P. Ferno and T. R. Armstrong, Stewards.

READY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Messrs. A. H. Miller & Bro., at the corner of Lake and Clark street, are ready for the Holidays, with a superb stock of jewelry and silver, and silver-plated ware. They are furnishing rich goods and rare bargains, and the hint is both timely and seasonable to our friends who may wish to procure souveniers and mementos of friendship at the gift season. The ladies especially, and of course the gentlemen in their fair behalf, will thank us for the hint, based on actual knowledge, that the like cheap prices for equally attractive goods are a conjunction as sure as desirable at this season.

INSTRUCTIVE AND ENTERTAINING.—The Ladies' Society of the Union Park Baptist Church are preparing a rare treat for the holidays, with so slight a draft upon purses that there shall not be one Shylock to say:

"Jessica, my girl, look to my house, I am right loth to go."

They propose to have a lecture pronounced on some subject of popular interest, by a gifted speaker, at the First Baptist Church, on Thursday evening, the 30th inst., to be followed by a festival and social entertainment in the spacious lecture-room of said church.

Ample arrangements are making, and no pains will be spared to render the occasion one of the most pleasing as well as useful of the season. Further notice will be given, and tickets of admission placed at twenty-five cents.

THE COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.—The drawing of the Cosmopolitan Art Association takes place on the 1st day of January, 1859, now near at hand, when every subscriber will receive a copy of the exquisite engraving, the "Village Blacksmith," and the fortunate holders of about four hundred lucky numbers will share some of the finest works of art now in this country, embracing bronzes, paintings, statuary, &c., then to be distributed.

Mrs. R. T. Greene, in whose hands the office is well and fitly located, is now engaged in a thorough canvass of our city, securing a list of subscribers, which should be a large one.

The engraving is worth fully the amount of the subscription, while the *Art Journal* will also be a welcome and valuable visitor to every fireside.

Mrs. Greene bears the most unexceptionable and complete credentials, and will doubtless visit most of our city readers. Whatever tends to foster and give direction to a love of art in our community deserves encouragement and aid.

LATE ARRIVALS FROM THE RED RIVER OF THE NORTH—THE ENGLISH TOURISTS IN CHICAGO.—The long expected party of English tourists concerning whose safety considerable anxiety has been widely entertained and expressed, reached this city yesterday from Milwaukee, not the worse, apparently, for their experiences in the region of the Red River of the North.

The party consisted of Prof. Hind, Messrs. Dickinson, Fleming and Hind, Commissioners sent by the Canadian Government a year since to explore the Red River Valley, Lord Cavendish and Messrs. Seymour and Ashley of England, who went out in October on a hunting excursion, together with Mr. Richardson of Toronto, who has been roughing it in that section for the past two years.

The party left Selkirk, a settlement of some 800 inhabitants, on the Red and Assinnemoine rivers, on the 29th of November, with a train of seventy dogs for Crow Wing, which point they reached after fifteen days travel. At the time of the St. Paul excursion, the hunting party were supposed to have been killed by the Indians, but it seems such was not the case. They had as trophies of the chase, a large lot of buffalo and other furs, the hide and horns of a magnificent buffalo bull that came near killing Lord Cavendish, several Indian curiosities, and one of the dogs used for drawing sledges, one of the Esquimaux breed, of hearty appetite, and the rugged health of a grizzly bear.

They describe the life they have been living as rather romantic, one day hunting, the next fishing; one day chasing Sioux Indians, and the next being chased in return, and, all in all, very pleasant. They came to Milwaukee over the La Crosse route, and during their stay in this city are guests at the Richmond House. They leave this morning for St. Louis via the Illinois Central R. R.

GEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE NORTH-WEST.

Lecture of Prof. Daniels before the Chicago Academy of Natural Science.

The first lecture of the season before the Academy of Natural Science, was delivered by Prof. E. Daniels, State Geologist of Wisconsin, on Monday evening,—subject, the Geological History of the North-west. The lecture room of Dearborn Seminary was filled with an intelligent and appreciative audience, and the discourse was listened to with the greatest interest and evident pleasure. It was illustrated by an extensive series of paintings and diagrams, of Prof. D.'s designing, covering the whole subject, and rendering it intelligible to the understanding of all.

The lecturer commenced by remarking that no subject seemed more appropriate to introduce the course of lectures before this Academy, than an investigation of the physical history of the great region of which the city of Chicago is to forever remain the metropolis. It is a region remarkable for the magnitude scale of its natural structure, for the opulence of its natural resources and for its peculiar position upon the surface of the continent. It is tenanted, too, by a remarkable people, constantly coming, with energy and intellect, and destined to make it the theater of the most perfect and vigorous development the world has ever seen. What we see to-day, and the possibilities of the future, lend a new interest to the past. We are inclined to inquire by what process this portion of our globe was fitted for man, and what provisions have been made for his use. It is clear that we cannot trace its history beyond books, or aboriginal traditions, or even the artificial tumuli which emboss its surface.

This history carries us back of books and legends, the monuments reared by human hands and the relics of human existence. It transports us to a period of immensely remote antiquity, when the lands which we now inhabit were still sunk beneath the ocean whose waters stretched their wide expanse over the whole continent—when the globe was still without life, and giant forces, sporting with the elements, reigned supreme. It conducts us from this early period through successive epochs replete with thrilling interest, crowded with creations, destructions and grand revolutions. In the apparent confusion and chaos, it shows a divine order and reveals the great ordinances of God in the sequence of events. It brings out of their strong vaults the dead races which lived while the being of man yet lay concealed in the counsels of Omnipotence, and passes before us that august procession of gigantic and wondrous forms which peopled in succession the great eras of the past. The materials of their history are most ample and reliable. It is written by the Creator himself in the stony strata of the earth. No man has marred it or corrupted it by additions or interpolations. It is carved in great valleys and engraved on the plains and hill-tops, and ingrained upon every leaf of the rocky tablets. Its chronology also is definite and truthful, not as to days and years but as to periods. It divides time by the succession of its own events, and requires us to grasp tracts of duration vast like the spaces which divide the stars.

The Northwestern States include three great geological districts:

1st. That of the primary rocks bordering Lake Superior, and forming much of the northern portions of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan.

2d. That of the Silurian rocks, covering a much larger district south of the igneous and primary rocks, and extending over most of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois, to the borders of the coal formation.

3d. That of the Coal Formation, occupying a large tract in the interior of Illinois, Iowa, and perhaps extending into western Minnesota. The boundaries of these districts are not regular, outliers of one rock often occurring in the district belonging to the other.

The entire district reposes upon a foundation of granitic and volcanic, above which are beds of limestone, sandstone, slate and coal, through which ramify veins of iron, lead, zinc, copper, and other metallic ores. On the surface of this rocky substratum is a mantle of drift gravel, sand and clay, surmounted by the soil. The position of the rocks is shown in these geological sections from Lake Michigan across the State of Wisconsin to the Mississippi River, [two large diagrams some fifty feet in length were here exhibited and explained,] and from Lake Superior to the coal formation of Lasalle, Illinois.

The lowest rocks are the stratified granite and the like. They were once melted and are simply lavas poured out and cooled beneath the waters of the ocean. The primary stratified come next. They were formed by the washing down of materials into the ocean, which afterwards hardened. These include the gneiss, sia e rocks, quartz, &c. They contain immense deposits of iron on Lake Superior, also valuable slates and building stones. These rocks are much disturbed. They are torn and rent, tipped upon end, and in some cases bent over and inverted, and seamed with injections of molten rocks. They are known as the azoic rocks, because they represent that period in the earth's history when there was no life.

It was a period of fire and tempest and gigantic uplift, and many a mountain front scarred and seamed, and many an awful gorge yet tells of the Titanic forces which sported there.

At the close of this period considerable land had been elevated along the present valley of the St. Lawrence and the great lakes. The nucleus of the continent was begun. Still upon these upheaved lands no living thing is seen; no moss or lichen clings to the rude rocks; no verdure softens the ruggedness of the landscape; no bird or insect flies in the air; no beast treads the dry land; and even the waters which washed those silent shores were tenantless as they.

The seas were impure with chemical solutions and the atmosphere foul with gaseous emanations and no life could exist there. Above the ocean the rocks rose craggy and unsmoothed, furnishing no foothold to plants or animals. It was the arena of a great contest in which the central fires and the ocean struggled for the mastery of the globe. Thus reads the earliest volume of our history. To the Azoic or Primary Stratified succeed the Silurian rocks, also formed under the ocean by deposits of mud and sand. They are less crystalline and less disturbed generally. There are several beds differing in composition, the lowest of which is Sandstone, 600 feet thick, known as the Potsdam. This extends over a large part of Northern Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan. It contains the wonderful copper veins of Lake Superior, whose richness is wholly without parallel. Native silver is sometimes associated. The veins occur where the volcanic rocks intersect the Sandstone. They form an exhaustless source of wealth. Present product of these veins is about 3,000 tons annually, worth $500,000.

This sandstone forms the perpendicular cliffs of the South shore of Lake Superior, and in many places has been washed out by the waves into picturesque forms, which are well known to travelers as "The Tower," "The Chapel," "The Miners' Castle," "The Grand Portal," "The Sail Rock," "The Turrets," &c. In some cases the exuding of water impregnated with oxides of iron, copper, manganese, &c., has stained the exposed surfaces and given them a very brilliant and varied coloring. Hence they are known as the Pictured Rocks.

For miles the shore resembles the ruins of some antique architecture. The base of the bluffs on the upper Mississippi are formed of this sandstone. The elegant building stone of Madison, Wisconsin, and Prairie Du Chien, are in the upper layers of this formation. It furnishes also good sand for glass in abundance. It is generally a soft rock, but in some cases has been hardened and almost vitrified by heat.

In this rock we find the first animals and plants. The species are few but the rock is sometimes made up of their remains, so numerous are the individuals. These were shell fish and radiates and strange animals, like our modern king crab or horse shoe, the trilobites. [Descriptions of these were given in detail; and specimens and drawings exhibited.] The ocean in which this rock was deposited was shallow. Oscillations of level were frequent.

Specimens were shown where on the same spot mud and sand were several times successively deposited. On the lower surface of the sandstone are casts of cracks such as you see when a pool dries up by the road-side, showing that the mud was deposited then raised above water and cracked in drying, then sunk again and received the sand, which, settling into the cracks, took faithful impressions of them. This process was repeated several times.

On the same ledges we found tracks of marine animals like the lobster and craw-fish, and impressions of sea-weed. Also shells, perfectly preserved so that their lustre is scarcely dimmed by time. On some of the sandy surfaces we have ripple marks such as you see now formed in shoal water on sandy shores. These ripples show both the direction of the wind and its intensity. Here we have a meteorological register kept millions of years ago, showing infallibly which way and with what force the wind blew. It is the oldest anemometer of which we have any account. Thus we have in these specimens from our vicinity all the evidences of an ancient sea-shore.

Above this we find the lower magnesian limestone 200 feet thick, massive, thick bedded and often flinty. It is intersected by fissures, which sometimes form caverns. It contains few petrifactions. It forms the remarkable castellated heights of the Upper Mississippi, which give to its banks the appearance of being crowned by ruined castles, like the Rhine. Its scenery is fully equal to the most renowned resorts of the world, and the soils which rest upon it are of unsurpassed fertility. This rock extends southwest across the Wisconsin River, and westward into Minnesota. At La Salle, Illinois, it furnishes an excellent hydraulic cement, where it emerges from beneath the coal formation.

Next comes a sandstone 90 feet thick. It contains no fossils, and gives evidence of a great change in the seas, which destroyed all the previous races. This sandstone forms the banks of the Illinois river from Ottawa to Lasalle, where it has been cut through in excavating the tunnel of the Rock Island Railroad. At this point it has been upheaved and thrown into the coal-bearing rocks which overlie it. Over some parts of it it forms isolated mounds and swells, which are prominent features of the landscape.

To this sandstone again succeeds the Trenton limestone, 70 feet thick. It is a hard, thin-bedded, blue limestone, often wholly made up of [illegible]

[illegible] Change follows change, and the great processes of the life of the globe go ceaslessly on. The direction of every movement is in advance of old conditions. The law of change is progress, and even in these earliest ages we see the Divine Architect at work building up and furnishing a home for man.

The next lecture will follow out this train of thought, and will be given on Monday evening, Dec 27th. Those interested in knowing what we have of natural resources in the West, and how they came to be, should not fail to listen to these lectures.

TRAINS AND MAILS—THEIR ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.—We are indebted to Geo. B. Armstrong, Esq., our efficient and attentive Assistant Postmaster for the following compact and complete schedule showing the arrival and departure of railroad trains, and the hours of receiving and closing the mails, under present season arrangements. Our readers will do well to cut it out and preserve it for reference.

It shows the time of arrival and departure of twenty-three passenger trains each way over the eleven roads centering in this city:

Eastern.

Trains depart.	Mail Close.	Trains arrive.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.		
6.00 A. M.	10.00 P. M.	4.30 A. M.
8.30 A. M.	10.00 P. M.	11.30 A. M.
8.00 P. M.	6.30 P. M.	7.55 P. M.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
6.00 A. M.	10.00 P. M.	4.30 A. M.
7.4 A. M.	10.00 P. M.	11.40 A. M.
8.00 P. M.	6.30 P. M.	10.25 P. M.
PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.		
7.30 A. M.	10.00 P. M.	5.30 A. M.
5.45 P. M.	5.00 P. M.	1.30 P. M.
South and West.		
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
11.00 A. M.	10.00 A. M.	9.10 A. M.
10.00 P. M.	9.00 P. M.	11.00 P. M.
CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND.		
11.00 A. M.	10.00 A. M.	4.40 A. M.
11.00 P. M.	9.00 P. M.	6.35 P. M.
ALTON & ST. LOUIS.		
10.15 A. M.	9.00 A. M.	11.20 P. M.
BURLINGTON & QUINCY.		
7.30 A. M.	6.00 A. M.	5.20 A. M.
6.10 P. M.	5.00 P. M.	6.45 P. M.
DIXON AIR-LINE.		
8.00 A. M.	7.00 A. M.	10.30 A. M.
2.00 P. M.		3.45 P. M.
GALENA & CHICAGO UNION.		
8.45 A. M.	8.00 A. M.	4.05 A. M.
7.00 P. M.	6.00 P. M.	5.30 P. M.
North.		
ST. PAUL & FOND DU LAC.		
9.00 A. M.	8.00 A. M.	12.10 A. M.
3.00 P. M.	2.00 P. M.	6.50 P. M.
MILWAUKEE.		
9.00 A. M.	8.00 A. M.	11.00 A. M.
1.30 P. M.	12.00 M.	6.40 P. M.

THE PARTY MAN WHO IS ALWAYS WRIGHT.—We know of a man in this city of a position and standing far enough removed from politics and its vexed question, who is nevertheless a most unmistakeable *party man*. Without being a public speaker he has probably been responsible for more "good things" within the past two or three years than any campaigner of them all. Without ostentatiously seeking adulation, he is notorious for filling every mouth with praise of himself and his achievements. A man to whom plenty seems to have lent her fullest horn of dainties, whose wand makes a *dessert*, and for that matter, any other department of the art of feasting, overflow with the rich and rare and excellent.

Of course we allude to John Wright, chief priest of the deities of this holiday season, who has made "*Anderson's*" famous in this city, and not only here but in this entire vicinity. Mr. Wright, brother to Mrs. Anderson, the founder of the establishment, having alone been identified with it from the first.

We have called him a party-man, and who thinks of giving a party without him? His only wish on such occasions is like that of the ancient philosopher, the whereon to base his operations and with his corps of confectioners, pastry cooks, &c., &c., and on the occasion itself, his elegant and complete table service, and force of trained waiters, all combine to give to his efforts in this line a success less extensive and complete arrangements than his aspire to in vain.

The establishment of Mr. Wright on Clark street, ("Anderson's") is too well known to our readers to require extended mention. It is an institution popular and in season all the year round, but at this season of general gaiety, and social gatherings, we have chosen to refer to Mr. Wright's skill in his specialty as a caterer. Parties, wedding feasts, collations, dinners, with his aid are sure and notable successes. His ornamental cake has become famous far and wide, and he is continually filling orders from a wide section of country. Now that his own name takes the place of Anderson, and is destined to an equally wide spread reputation, it will be much the same as ever in all respects save the name. In fact it will be all *Wright* throughout.

☞ One of the greatest enterprises of the day is that of Messrs. Colby & Co., 116 Randolph street, who are selling books at the regular price, and with each book make a valuable present. To many of our readers this may appear ridiculous, but when we inform them that by purchasing during these tight times in large quantities and for cash, they will at once see how it is that Messrs. Colby & Co. do it. They prefer making large sales and small profits to small sales and large profits, and trade for cash only in every case. They well merit the success they have achieved.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION—LECTURE BY DR. J. G. HOLLAND.—The next regular lecture in the winter course before the Young Men's Association will be delivered on Thursday evening, by Dr. J. G. Holland, of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*.

A FEAST OF FAT THINGS.—We are tempted sorely, and, but for being family men, would assuredly yield to the extent of sharing in the Christmas dinner promised at the Tremont House, where Drake never allows any promise in that department to come short.

LOCAL MATTERS.

TAKE WARNING AND BEWARE!!—Of all the condensing Coffee Pots, except THE OLD DOMINION, for they are all liable to EXPLODE and many serious accidents have resulted from their use. The OLD DOMINION CANNOT EXPLODE, and it is the only Coffee Pot that is worth having.

Buy *that* and you are *safe*, but with any of the others, your children are in danger of being scalded every day.

Buy the Old Dominion at 201 Lake street, and enjoy the "Nectar" it will distil for you during holiday week.

FOR MILWAUKEE.—The Propeller Michigan, Capt. E. P. Hopkins, leaves this afternoon at one o'clock for Milwaukee, touching at Racine. For Freight or Passage, apply to W. T. Mather & Co. or to the Captain on board, at the foot of Lasalle street, North Side.

THE PLACE TO VISIT.—All admit that it is a treat to examine the attractions in China, SILVER PLATED WARE, PYRIAN ARTICLES, Bronzes, Mastic Ornaments and Novelties, at the CITY CROCKERY STORE, 72 Lake street.

☞ All persons interested in the Amendment of the Mechanics' Lien Law will attend a meeting of the Mechanics' Institute, at their Reading Room, this evening.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES.—If you want to enjoy this luxury without scenting your house with smoke every morning, call soon at Hamilton, Fuller & Co., 94 Lake street, and get a nice Soap Stone Griddle. ONLY A FEW LEFT. de22-2t

☞ Trimmings, Embroideries, Gloves, Hosiery, and in fact every article for a Lady's Dress may be obtained at A. Graves', 78 Lake street. Mr. Graves has also on hand a very elegant and superior assortment of Fancy Hair Pins.

VERY VERDANT.—The man that hadn't heard of the Douglas excitement was in town yesterday. He walked into H. Dewing & Co.'s store, 132 Lake street, and wanted to know what the Metallic Tipped Shoes were. He was presented with some for his constantly increasing family, and told to keep up with the times and economise in shoe leather. de22-2t

☞ See advertisement of Quaker City $20 Sewing Machine. L. CORNELL & Co., oc26 1y 133 Lake street.

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Sanfords' Liver Invigorator in another column.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES FOR A CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.—A very appropriate testimonial of a Father to his Daughter, a Son to his Mother, a Husband to his Wife, a Brother to his Sister, or a Church to its Pastor. This is a life-time gift, of more value than gold.

GEO. R. CHITTENDEN, Agent, 167 and 169 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. no30-b631-3w

HON. EDWARD EVERETT AND THE NEW YORK LEDGER.—In our advertising columns will be found the Prospectus of the *New York Ledger*, which contains all the particulars relative to Mr. Everett's engagement to write for that paper. The New York *Tribune*, in speaking of this engagement, says:

The country journals are still engaged in discussing the recent engagement of Mr. Everett to write for *The New York Ledger*, and, very naturally, some take one view and some another, though the great majority incline to the opinion that the arrangement is a good thing for all parties. In this, we dare say, they are right.

It most indubitably is a good thing for Mr. Everett. No other act of his life has been calculated to add so much to his popularity. Widely as he is known, it will make his name a household word in many families where it is hardly known now.

It is certainly a good thing for Mr. Bonner also. In the first place, it will add largely to his already immense number of readers. But this is not the only advantage, nor the principal one, which he will derive from it. It has served to direct the public mind to a more thorough and full examination of the general character and contents of his journal; and to the formation of a more favorable judgment thereon, in many quarters, than was previously entertained. The result of such an examination has been to change, considerably, our own estimation of *The Ledger*. We knew that its proprietor was a man of great enterprise and superior business talents, deeply skilled in the masterly art of advertising; but we were not aware, until our attention was recently more especially called to the subject, of the labor and care bestowed upon the different departments of his journal, and the varied interest which his numerous writers impart to its columns. Nor were we aware of (what is much more important) the pure, moral tone, and scrupulous regard to the nicest sense of propriety, with which it is conducted. In this respect, especially, it is worthy of commendation.

We presume, from the course of Mr. Bonner hitherto, that he will not rest with the engagement of Mr. Everett, but that other names, of similar eminence in literature, will in due time be added to the list of his contributors.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

XXXVTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—SENATE.—The Senate passed the bill making appropriation for the improvement of St. Clair Flats, by ayes 29, nays 22.

The Pacific Railroad bill came up.

Mr. Seward of N. Y., addressed the Senate. He began by saying the descendants of the Dutch colonists of New York keep forever bright the memories of their fatherland. When, however, he traveled in Holland, he could hardly find there one lingering tradition of the settlement of the new Netherlands. It was always so. The affection of the emigrant for his native country is ever stronger than the sympathy of that country for its exiles. The Senators from California, as yet the only representatives here of society on the Pacific coast, are committed to this great measure and earnest in its support. So he hoped that if his arguments in response to them seemed addressed to the Senators from the Atlantic States, they would do him the justice to reflect that it is only on this side of the Rocky Mountains that the snow and ice of indifference and prejudice resist conviction. Mr. Seward would not say much concerning the details to prescribe the route, and the policy of constructing a Pacific Railroad now. He would choose a path which would be a continuation of the road that our great Northwestern emigration has hitherto followed. He would discard all employment of companies, and all grants of public lands, and would build the road as a military post road, a national highway, with the money and credit of the Federal Government, and surrender the lands along its route to actual settlers free of cost. He would increase the revenues by an increase of imports, and create the sinking fund to abolish grants for the public debt, but he had concurred in pressing this bill because it was the only alternative. He admitted that there were many objections for which the bill was obnoxious, but the time for deliberation has come to an end, and that for action is to begin. He being in earnest in this desire for a Pacific Railroad he would accept this bill. Mr. Seward then answered successively the general objections against the construction of the road. Commerce is only an incidental interest in connection with the road; it is wanted first and chiefly for postal and military—that is to say for political purposes. It is a grand error to rally on commerce for such highways in territories, where society has to be called into existence, or that they can be dispensed with until society is created. The treaty of Guadaloupe-Hidalgo extended the national jurisdiction across the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, and from that moment a necessity for postal and military highways across was disclosed. Our contentions in Utah, Central America, and with France and England are legitimate consequences of the reliance on routes through foreign countries instead of our own. Mr. Seward continued at considerable length.

Mr. Ward then addressed the Senate in favor of the Texas route. His remarks were indistinctly heard.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, moved as an amendment, that the Road shall be between the parallels of 24 and 43. The debate was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Seward offered a resolution desiring the Committee on the Judiciary to report if further legislation is necessary to stop the slave trade.

Mr. Davis objecting, it was lost.

Mr. Doolittle of Wis. offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling for letters between the President of Nicaragua and Com. Paulding, if there are any such in the navy department.

On motion of Mr. Seward, the Secretary of War was requested to inform the Senate if any land in New York has or can be had for revenue purposes.

Mr. Davis of Miss. offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War for information respecting the rights of British subjects in Oregon.

Mr. Bright, from the Building Committee, reported that the new Senate Chamber will be ready for occupation [illegible].

The President sent through the Secretary of State part of the correspondence between Ro[illegible] Macham and Dr. Parker, ex-Minister to China. He withholds a portion of the correspondence on account of pending negotiations.

A bill was passed to advance Hiram Powers $2,500 for statuary.

The Senate then went into executive session, and, on the opening of the doors, adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Phelps, of Mo., from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic service, and for the support of the army.

Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, asked, but did not obtain leave, to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on Territories to report a bill providing for the election of all local officers in all organized Territories by the people; then to pay the expenses of Government; granting land to actual settlers; providing that a State Constitution may be formed when there is population enough for one Representative to Congress, the same to be submitted to the people for ratification.

Mr. Kavanaugh, of Minn., introduced a bill to organize the Territorial Government of Dakotah.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Soldier's Pension Bill.

A number of amendments were offered, debated and rejected. The enacting clause of the bill was then stricken out by six majority, and had the effect, as was intended, to terminate further proceedings thereon in committee and bring the bill into the House.

The Speaker, in reply to a question, said if the House concur in the recommendation of the committee to strike out the enacting clause, the bill will by this be defeated.

The question was decided in the negative—75 against 127.

Mr. Savage, of Tenn., offered a substitute which was agreed on by caucus last night, for the bill proposing pensions to all who served sixty days or more, or were engaged in actual war of 1812, or during that period. The benefits of the act are extended to the Marine corps. In the event of the death of a pensioner his widow is to receive the pension during her natural life. The pensions are graded as follows: For twelve months service and upward, $96; for six months and upwards, not twelve months, $75; and for sixty days and upwards, not exceeding six months, $50 per annum.

Mr. Fenton, of N. Y., offered a substitute, providing that the pensions which have been or may be given to various classes of persons, shall be considered to commence with the time of their wounds or other disabilities, and be calculated according to the existing pension laws. In case of the death of the pensioner, his widow, or children, or next of kin receive the pension.

Mr. Fenton's substitute was rejected by two majority. Mr. Savage's substitute was agreed to by 120 against 61.

Pending the question on the passing of the amended bill the House adjourned.

Indiana Senators.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 21.—The House this morning came short of the absolute majority required by the Constitution to pass the bill for the election of U. S. Senators over the veto of the Governor. This renders the election of Senators in place of Bright and Fitch, extremely doubtful.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Official advices received from Hamburg state that the proprietors of the steamers running between Labre and St. Petersburg, have made arrangements with those running between Hamburg and New York, by which they propose to establish, at low rates of freight, a direct system of transportation from New York to St. Petersburg, via Hamburg and Labre. The facilities now combining will enable them to forward goods from New York to St. Petersburg every fortnight during the season that navigation is open, and the transit will consume but three weeks of time.

It is also stated that the arrival at Hamburg of the schooner Harvest, from Sandusky City, on Lake Erie, caused much surprise and gratification, and that her cargo of valuable forest wood brought fair prices at auction.

The Fillibuster association called the Mexican and Central American Colonization Association, is said to be widely ramified throughout the country, comprising already 2,000 names, and including many persons of influence and wealth. Their proceedings are enveloped in mystery. It is reported that Gen. Henningsen has been selected to carry out their operations, or at least an offer to that effect has been made to him.

NEW YORK Dec. 21.—The Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* says:

"Senor Mata, Mexican Envoy, informs our Government that he is fully empowered to negotiate a treaty on behalf of Juarez, which shall make the proposed cession of territory.

"Mr. Connor, U. S. District Attorney of South Carolina, is here at the request of the Administration, it is said, to devise some means to suppress the slave trade on our southern coasts.

Later from Cuba—Settlement of the Spanish and Mexican Difficulty.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The steamship Black Warrior arrived this P. M. Sugar dull, and will remain so till the holidays are over. Market firm at 9¾ reals for No. 12. Molasses, new on the coast, clayed, has sold at four reals, and Muscovado five reals per keg. Exchange firm on London at 13c premium.

Senator Douglas stopped at Havana.

The Spanish-Mexican embroglio is settled, Gen. Garza, of Tampico, having refunded all the money obtained from the Spanish subjects by way of forced loans, and the present Government of Mexico having acceded to all the demands made by Spain.

The Spanish flag was saluted by twenty-one guns from the forts of Tampico.

The Spanish frigates Parolina and Isabel Second, arrived with over 2,600 soldiers from Spain.

Southern Pacific Railroad.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 20.—The Southern Pacific Railroad Convention met at noon to-day and organized by appointing Col. Gorin, Chairman, and Col. Durritt, of Louisville, and Mr. Delafield, of St. Louis, Secretaries. President Fowkes reported that $230,000 for the relief of the Company's debt, had been already provided. He says that not one-half of the stockholders have been heard from, and that the required amount would undoubtedly be ready to relieve the Company by January 15th.

The Memphis and El Paso Road desires to unite its interest with that of the Southern Pacific.

The Susan Fillibusters.

MOBILE, Dec. 20.—It is stated here on the best authority that the schooner Susan sailed from Nicaragua with the firm determination on the part of the leaders of the expedition not to allow the British or any other foreign power to stop them without resisting until blood was drawn, their purpose being to test the disputed points of international law, or compel England to move an early exposure of the grounds of her assumed protectorate over the San Juan river and the adjacent territory.

It is thought probable, however, that they will not fall in with any vessels of war whatever.

From New York.

NEW YORK, 21st.—It is rumored that circumstances have transpired lately which will place George W. Matsell once more at the head of the police in this city. It is stated that certain copies of papers and records of his former dismissal, which, it is alleged, were in the possession of the Police Commissioners, cannot be found, although search has been made for them high and low.

The tax budget was sent to the Common Council last evening. It calls for nearly eight millions of dollars.

Woolen Factory Destroyed.

UTICA N.Y.—The Washington Woolen Mills, at Checkerville, some four miles south of this city, have been destroyed by fire. The whole building except the walls, which are of stone, together with its contents, was consumed, at a loss of some $20,000; insured for $15,000. It was one of the most extensive Woolen Factories in the State. Owned by Rockwell and Ferry, of the Utica City Bank.

Railroad Line Closed by Government.

TORONTO, C. W., Dec. 21.—The Government Inspector has ordered the stoppage of the Northern Railway, as it is unsafe for passengers. Freight trains with passenger coaches attached, however, will be continued at reduced speed. Considerable excitement is manifested along the line of the road in consequence of this action.

Fatal Explosion at a Lowell Factory.

LOWELL, Mass., Dec. 20.—A serious explosion of gas occurred in the picker-room of the Mass. Mills this morning, instantly killing two Irish operatives and badly injuring two others. The walls were partially blown outward, and the waste cotton taking fire, considerable damage was done to the building.

Paulsen at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, 21st.—A game of chess between Lewis Paulsen and ten of the Pittsburg Chess Club opened at 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday and closed at 11 A. M. to-day, Paulsen winning six games and losing four.

Telegraph to Kansas City.

ST. LOUIS, 21st.—Kansas City is now in telegraphic communication with the cities of the Union. The telegraph office was opened to-day

DIED.

In Iowa, in July last, Mr. BENJ. COOK, Sr., aged 78 years.

Also, in September, Mrs. R. COOK, aged 75 years.

The above are Father and Mother to Mr. CHAS. COOK, General Agent in this city, and late of Brame Hall, Suffolk, England. [English papers please copy.]

GREAT COST SALE TO CLOSE OUT THE CONCERN.

CLOTHING —AT— TAPPEN'S, 108 LAKE-ST. —AT— WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Having determined to dissolve our co-partnership at the close of the present business season, and wind up the concern, we have marked prices down to PRIME COST. Our present stock having been manufactured by ourselves, thereby saving the Jobber's profit, as well as securing BETTER WORKMANSHIP than can be obtained by purchasing at the East. We offer to dealers an opportunity to replenish their stocks at LOWER PRICES and with far BETTER GOODS than can be found ready-made elsewhere in town at any price.

TAPPEN BROS., 108 Lake street.

ONE PRICE ONLY. ☞ No Trust—Please don't ask it. no14

CHRISTMAS GIFTS!

RICH FANCY GOODS —IN— PYRIAN FIGURES AND VASES, BEAUTIFUL PERFUME CASES, CARD RECEIVERS, DRESSING CASES, WRITING DESKS, TOILET BOTTLES, PORT MONNAIES AND SHOPPING BAGS, ☞ CALL AND EXAMINE THEM. J. H. REED & CO'S 144 & 146 Lake Street, de20 Dealers in Fine Toilet and Fancy Goods.

"Variety the Spice of Life."

ACCORDEONS, CANES, COMBS, CONVERSATION CARDS, CHARMS, CROCHET NEEDLES, DOLLS, EGG BOILERS, FEATHER DUSTERS, GILT, PEARL, JET AND STEEL BUCKLES; HAND BELLS, HAND MIRRORS; KEY RINGS, NEEDLE; BEAD, STEEL AND LEATHER PURSES; POCKET KNIVES, SAND TOYS, SAND GLASSES, SPRING BALLS, TOYS, THIMBLES, SCISSORS, VESTA BOXES, WAX TAPERS, WATCH KEYS, FLASKS, BELTS, TOOTH PICKS, PAINT BOXES, ELASTICS AND NUMEROUS OTHER ARTICLES AT PEUGEOT'S BAZAAR, 40 South Clark Street. de18 b763 1w

Presents for the Holidays.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY inform the public in general and especially the ladies of Chicago, that they set up an extra counter with Paris and Berlin Fancy Goods, adapted for Holiday presents, of the newest styles and of their own importation.

EMBROIDERED GOODS

Of every description and in the greatest variety. Berlin Knitted Goods, expressly manufactured for us. Embroidery, Knitting, Crochet Work and Stamping done to order. FAUDER & VORPAHL, 102 Lake street, de15 1y-b721. between Dearborn and Clark.

Tin Toys, Rubber Toys, GERMAN TOYS, FRENCH TOYS, —AND— FANCY GOODS From One Cent to Seventy Dollars AT PEUGEOT'S CHICAGO VARIETY STORE, de18 b765 1w 40 South Clark Street.

Hope Fire Insurance Company, OF NEW YORK CITY. Cash Assets..............$175,000. REFERENCES (BY AUTHORITY) IN CHICAGO. Reynolds, Ely & Co., Ogden, Fleetwood & Co., Benedict, Malloty & Ferson, Clark & Daker. T. G. VAN BUREN, Agent, 147 SOUTH WATER-ST., no10 1y late b469 Up Stairs, Opposite Dole's Building.

New Advertisements.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE OR Lease at a great bargain A GOOD RIVER LOT, 150 feet on the river by 225 feet deep, to Lumber street. The lot is well docked, and well situated for a Lumber Yard. Apply to A. T. SHERMAN & CO., de22 b789 1m Bankers, 46 Clark street.

MRS. BRITT, A TRANCE MEDIUM, will Lecture before the Harmonial Society, at Metropolitan Hall, on Sunday, December 26th—morning, 10½; evening, 7 o'clock. Admittance free to the morning lecture, to the evening only 10 cents. de22 4t*

HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS —AT THE— City Crockery Store, 72 LAKE STREET, We are opening a complete and attractive stock of goods adapted to the Holiday Season, and for Bridal and other presentations, among which are new and pleasing issues of CHINA, GLASS, BISQUE, PARIAN TOYS, PAINTINGS, FANCY ITEMS, NOVELTIES, And all the articles of SILVER PLATED WARE, of superior quality, together with many gems that only need to be seen to be admired. We invite an examination which will determine the merit and cheapness of our goods. de21 9t BOWEN BROTHERS.

The Disease that Americans can truly call to the "sod born," is the Fever and Ague, and of all the terrible diseases to rack the brain, emaciate the form and render the entire body helpless and utterly powerless, none can, in our estimation, claim precedence over it. The excruciating pain experienced by the afflicted is not expressible—it only to be realized. To those who have been stricken down with it, a remedy of any kind must, as a matter of course, prove of the greatest interest. One of the most powerful and speedy cures that we know of is Dr. J. Hostetter's Celebrated Bitters. In recommending it to the public, we know and feel that we are doing a great service. Its benefical effects upon the stamach, and its mild taste cannot but render it popular among all classes. For sale by Druggists and dealers generally, everywhere. de22-3w

NOTES FROM HENRY WARD BEECHER'S DISCOURSES. Notes From PLYMOUTH PULPIT, A Collection of Memorable Passages from the Discourses of Henry Ward Beecher, With a Sketch of Mr. Beecher and the Lecture Room. BY AUGUSTA MOORE. For sale by D. B. COOKE & CO., de22 111 Lake street.

DORA DEANE—MAGGIE MILLER.—Mrs. MARY J. HOLMES and the Detroit Advertiser: "Mrs. Holmes is among the most popular female writers of the country. She is the authoress of several works which have been received with decided favor by the literary and romance reading public. The two stories which make up this volume—"Dora Deane" and "Maggie Miller,"—have the elements of as wide a popularity as either of their predecessors. She wields a graceful and graphic pen. Her characters are skillfully portrayed, and she never fails to win and retain the good opinion of her readers. She has not failed in this agreeable volume." Mrs. Holmes' Works:— LENA RIVERS, MEADOW BROOK, and HOMESTEAD ON THE HILL SIDE. Price One Dollar. For sale by D. B. COOKE & CO., de21 111 Lake street.

GIFT BOOKS, IN ELEGANT BINDINGS. JUVENILE BOOKS AND GAMES IN GREAT VARIETY. WRITING DESKS, DO. CASES, PORTFOLIOS, —AND— FANCY STATIONERY ARTICLES Of Every Description, For Sale at the Bookstore of GEORGE A. CARNES, de22 134 LAKE STREET.

1858 - - Winter Arrangement. - - 1859 N. W. GRAHAM & CO., Forwarding Merchants, Shipping Agents Illinois Central Railroad, and Wharf Boat Proprietors. CAIRO..............ILLINOIS.

WE HAVE JUST PUT DOWN IRON Tanks and Slides leading directly from the old Depot to our Wharf Boat, which enables us to forward freight to and from the Railroad with great despatch and without the exposure or liability to damage, unavoidable in any other method of handling. We also give prompt and careful attention to re-shipments by river to Nashville, Evansville, Cincinnati, Wheeling, Pittsburgh, New Orleans and Memphis. Cairo, Illinois, December 15th, 1858. de22 b787 3m

"PLYMOUTH PULPIT." HENRY WARD BEECHER'S NEW BOOK. I. FUTURE LIFE; or, Scenes in Another World. By Geo. Wood, author of "Peter Schlemihl in America," "Modern Pilgrims," "Marrying too Late," etc. One neat 12mo. $1. II. WHILE IT WAS MORNING. A New England Tale. By Virginia F. Townsend, editor of Arthur's Home Magazine. 12mo. price $1. III. LIVING WORDS FROM PLYMOUTH PULPIT. A Collection of Memorable Passages, from the Discourses of Henry Ward Beecher. By Augusta Moore [published by consent of Mr. Beecher.] 12mo., price $1. For Sale by W. B. KEEN, d-22 b788 148 Lake street.

THE GREAT FAMILY PAPER. THE GREAT FAMILY PAPER. THE GREAT FAMILY PAPER. THE GREAT FAMILY PAPER. THE GREAT FAMILY PAPER.

Prospectus for the Year 1859. THE PROPRIETOR OF THE NEW YORK LEDGER Is gratified at having it in his power to announce in his prospectus for the new year—1859—that all the old popular and eminent writers of the Ledger Staff have been retained, and new ones added. Among the latter we are pleased to enter the name of the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, who is to furnish a series of articles to be continued during the entire year, under the title of "The Mount Vernon Papers." For these articles alone we have already paid Mr. Everett (for the benefit of the Ladies' Mt. Vernon Association,) the sum of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

As an indication of the popularity of the Ledger, we need only state the simple fact that its circulation is larger than that of any other TEN literary papers in the country. Its great success is owing to the fact that its proprietor secures the best writers in the country, and spares no expense in getting up the BEST Family Paper—a paper of high moral tone. The exalted reputation of its contributors, the practical and invariably pure and healthy character of all its articles, the care which is taken that not even one offensive word shall appear in its columns, and the superiority of its tales and sketches, have gained for the New York Ledger a position which no literary paper has ever before reached. We feel, and always have felt since the Ledger attained its immense circulation, that a heavy responsibility rests upon us, and have endeavored to discharge that responsibility conscientiously, feeling confident that ultimately we should receive the thanks of thousands and tens of thousands of families.

As to the future, we are at a loss what to say. We prefer to Perform rather than to Promise. What we have heretofore done is known to our readers; they know what the Ledger has been, and is now, and must therefrom judge what it will be hereafter. We can only say that among the regular contributors to the Ledger are:

Geo. D. Prentice, John G. Saxe, Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., Emerson Bennett, T. S. Arthur, Wm. Ross Wallace, Carlos O. Stuart, Col W. B. Dunlap, Fanny Fern, Mrs. Sigourney, Mrs. Southworth, Alice Carey, Emma Alice Browne, Mary Stanley Gibson, Augusta Moore, Sallie M. Bryan,

and many eminent Lawyers, Clergymen, Professors in Colleges, and others, who write for the Ledger anonymously; and that our complete arrangements are such that the current expenses of the Ledger are now and will continue to be at the rate of over *Three Hundred Thousand Dollars per annum.*

FACTS like these carry with them more weight than any comments that could be made, and comments will therefore be dispensed with. As we have already intimated, we will leave promising to those who prefer to expend their force in that way, and content ourselves with doing what we can to make the Ledger the most interesting and instructive Family Paper in the World.

THE NEW YORK LEDGER is published every Saturday, and sold at all the News Offices in every city and town throughout the country, and is mailed to subscribers at two Dollars per annum; two copies are sent for three dollars. Any person obtaining eight subscribers at $1.50 each (which is our lowest club rates), and sending us $12, will be entitled to one copy free. Terms invariably in advance.

☞ The postage of the Ledger to any part of the United States, paid quarterly or yearly in advance, at the office where it is received, is only twenty-six cents a year. Canada subscribers must each send us twenty-six cents in addition to the subscription price of the Ledger, to pay the American postage.

☞ Subscribers must write their addresses, including the name of the place, county, and State, in which they reside, in a plain hand, so as to avoid mistakes.

☞ No subscriptions are wanted from cities, large villages, or other places where news offices are permanently established.

☞ All communications must be addressed, postage paid, to ROBERT BONNER, Proprietor of the New York Ledger, No. 44 Ann street, New York.

N. B.—The number of the Ledger, dated Jan. 1st, 1859, will be a good one for subscriptions to date from, as in that number the "MOUNT VERNON PAPERS," by the Hon. Edward Everett, will be commenced. Mr. Everett's articles will be copyrighted, so as to prevent publication in any other paper. de22 d&w 1t

MUSICAL UNION ACADEMY. THE PREPARATORY CLASS IN THE MUSICAL UNION ACADEMY WILL COMMENCE FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 17, AT 7½ P. M. —AT THE— Lecture Room of Sloan's Commercial College, Under the Tuition of C. M. CADY. This class is designed for the benefit of Young Ladies and Gentlemen who already possess some knowledge of Music and wish to perfect themselves in Sight Singing, Taste, &c. Terms $3 per Quarter for one evening each week. For further particulars apply to Wm. H. Peck, firm of Babcock & Peck, 171 Randolph street; B. F. Downing, 57 Clark street; D. A. Kimbark, 190 Washington street, or C. M. Cady, firm of Root & Cady, 95 Clark. de17 b759 1w

Hay for Sale. 20 TONS, MOSTLY TIMOTHY, IN Stack, a few rods West of "Swan Station," between Chicago and Rock Island Junction, half a mile West of State street Plank Road. Inquire of John McCam on the premises, or address the subscriber at Joliet. W. C. WOOD. Dec. 15th, 1858.

NEW HAY. 15 TONS Prime Hay in stack, one mile beyond the Toll Gate on the South side of Bull's Head Plank Road. Inquire of Robert Thompson, living just beyond the field, or address the subscriber at Joliet. W. C. WOOD. Dec. 15, 1858. de17 b758 d&w

Amusements.

WESTMINSTER FESTIVAL.—THE Ladies of the Westminster Church will hold a FESTIVAL at Mechanics' Institute Hall, On THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 23d, commencing at 7 o'clock. de21-2t-b778

NORTH'S National Amphitheatre. MONROE-ST. BETWEEN WELLS & CLARK LEVI J. NORTH, Proprietor. Treasurer..........P. H. Johnson PRICES REDUCED TO SUIT THE TIMES. Dress Circle..........25 cents. Family Circle..........15 cents. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22d, 1858. Third night of the National Equestrian Drama of Putnam, or the Iron Son of '76. Illustrating the Daring Courage of American Heroes in their Struggle for Liberty. SORREL HIRAM will appear as the Celebrated Horse BLACK VULTURE. The evenings entertainment will commence with Grand Scenes in the Circle and conclude with Putnam, or the Iron Son of '76. ☞ Two Grand Performances on Christmas and New Year's day. SCALE OF PRICES—Dress Circle, 25 cents; Family Circle, 15 cents; Orchestra and Parquet Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes, $4 and $5; Single Seats Private Box, 50 cts. ☞ Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; performance to commence at 8. Box Office open from 10 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 5 P. M.

THE CHICAGO LIGHT ARTILLERY WILL GIVE THEIR Second Annual Festival —AT THE— TREMONT HOUSE, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 11TH, 1859 JAMES SMITH, Captain. CHAS. HAVEN, Secretary. COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS. Capt. Jas. Smith, Lieut. D. Knights, James P. Haley, Lieut. A. Grannis, D. J. Swenie, Chas. Haven, J. R. Botsford. COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION. Lieut. C. P. Bradley, Serg't C. J. Stolbrand, S. A. Smith, Jr., I. L. Milliken, P. A. Hoyne, F. W. Speer. INVITATION COMMITTEE. Capt. Jas. Smith, J. R. Botsford, Serg't P. H. White. CARRIAGE COMMITTEE. Serg't P. H. White, Ed. Mendsen, James Rich, R. W. Speer, Charles Chilson. FLOOR MANAGERS. Lieut. A. Grannis, James Haley, C. W. Barker, Lieut. C. P. Bradley, Serg't C. J. Stolbrand. Tickets $5—Supper and Carriages included. For sale at the Tremont House, and of any member of the Committee of Arrangements. Music by the Light Guard Band. Carriage List at John Robert's Livery Stable, in rear of Tremont House; also, at the Tremont House Office. Military are requested to appear in Uniform. de17 b761 td

A CHRISTMAS CAROL AT METROPOLITAN HALL, FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 24, 1858. Tickets, 50 cents. Each ticket Draws a Prize. To call the attention of a liberal public to the above entertainment, the proceeds of which are intended to aid the Funds of the West Presbyterian Church, corner of Washington and Jefferson streets, Rev. A. Nisbett, Pastor, the Ladies of that Congregation have procured a great variety of articles not only elegant but valuable, and to some one of which every holder of a ticket will be entitled. Two Live Rabbits and three Canary Singing Birds will take their place among the silent subjects. As there will be a Band of Music in attendance, accompanied by a Vocal Choir with Young Ladies in Celtic costume and Highland Guard in full dress, assurance may be had of no small gratification upon this interesting occasion. ☞ Tickets may be had at the store of Thos. Thompson, Baker, 17 South Clark street, or at the door of the Hall on the evening of the "Carol." de15-10t-b738

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, CORNER MADISON AND CLARK-STS., CHICAGO. Is open daily, for the purpose of introducing all the NEW AND FASHIONABLE DANCES. New Music received Monthly from Paris. Partis every Tuesday evening. Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to examine as to the selections of the different dancing schools before making a choice. ☞ Room to Rent for Private Parties. se18 b601-3m

"SEMPER PROMPTUS." FIFTH ANNUAL BALL —OF— NIAGARA ENGINE CO. NO 3. AT NORTH MARKET HALL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, 1858. COMMITTEE. P. P. Wood, W. Scott, C. S. Burdsall, jr., John H. Donlin, John Harrington. HONORARY MANAGERS. U. P. Harris, J. T. Harris, D. J. Swenie, J. M. Johnson, L. Walter, M. W. Powell, J. B. Johnson. FLOOR MANAGERS. P. P. Wood, C. S. Burdsall, jr., E. P. Wood, J. H. Donlin, John Harrington, J. J. Walsh, M. Sullivan. MUSIC BY THE LIGHT GUARD BAND. ☞ Tickets $2, including carriages. Carriage lists with the committee, and at Wright & Currier's Livery Stable. de15 b717 td

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY —OF THE— Birth-Day of Robert Burns! The undersigned, a Committee of the Illinois St. Andrew's Society, respectfully invite all who admired Burns to attend a general meeting to be held at MECHANICS' INSTITUTE HALL, on Friday Evening next, the 10th instant, at 7½ o'clock, to devise and adopt a plan for the appropriate celebration, on the 25th January next of the Burns. WILLIAM JAMES, B. F. STROTHER, SYLVESTER LIND, ANDREW A. WILLEY, JOHN ALSTON, JOHN McGLASHAN, A. C. DUCAT, JOHN McARTHUR, ANDREW HARVEY, President. JOHN STEWART, Secretary. The Vice President, and all other Officers of the Society. de8 b685 6w

Young Men's Association Lectures. FOR DECEMBER. December 10th.—Rev. J. RICHMOND. Subject—Saxon strength of the English Tongue. December 16th.—HORACE GREELEY. Subject—Great Men. December 23d.—DR. J. G. HOLLAND. Subject—American Social Life. December 27—DR. S. D. BURCHARD. Subject—The Thinker, or the Type Man of the Age. The Lectures will be delivered in Metropolitan Hall, commencing at 7½ P. M. Tickets for the Course may be procured of any of the Members of the Executive Committee, of the Librarian at the Rooms of the Association, and at the Bookstores of Carnes, Cooke, Griggs, and Keen. Members Season Tickets, admitting Lady & Gent....$3.00 Non-Members, " " ....4.00 Members " " 1 person....2.00 Non Members, " " ....2.50 Ladies' Season Tickets....1.00 Admission to Single Lecture....25 ☞ Tickets for single lecture sold at the door. JAMES G. WILSON, JOHN LYLE KING, HENRY W. BISHOP, Jr., Lecture Committee. de8 b687 3w

Wanted.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMstress in a respectable family. Advertiser is capable of taking care of Children, and would make herself generally useful. Address "A. B. C." at this office. de20 3t-b771

WANTED TO LEASE FOR THREE OR Five years, a STORE on Lake street, with two or more upper stories. Possession required by 1st of March at furtherest. Good references will be furnished. Address P. O. Box 3478. de18 b768 1m

WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN OF BUSINESS habits, a situation as Copyist, Outside Clerk, or as Clerk in any capacity where he can earn a living. A line addressed to "H," at this office will meet prompt attention. de18 1w*

WANTED.—A STOCK OF DRY GOODS wanted in exchange for good farming lands in Wisconsin—from 500 to 1,000 acres. Address P. O. box 137, Burlington, Wisconsin. de17 1w*

WANTED, TO GO SOUTH, TWELVE Men, over twenty-two years of age and of good character, as agents in a respectable business, at which an active and intelligent man can clear $600 during the fall, winter and spring. No wages given. Business remunerative in two weeks after commencing. Address (stamp inclosed) Box "563," Memphis, Tennessee. de4-30t

For Sale.

ONE THOUSAND BARRELS New York State Apples, For Sale by A. P. DICKENSON, de17 b757 4w Corner of [illegible] and Michigan sts.

DISTILLERY FOR SALE.—A LARGE and commodious Distillery, capable of running 300 to 500 bushels per day, and containing all the modern improvements, situated at Monroeville, Huron county, Ohio. The above is in operation, and will be sold at an extremely low price and easy terms. Possession given immediately or in the spring. For particulars address post office box 2964, Chicago, Ill. de3 1m*

FOR SALE.—FIFTY, SIXTY, ONE HUNDRED, or One Hundred and Twenty Acres of first-rate land under cultivation, within a mile and a half to two miles of Manteno, in Kankakee county. Price low and long time given. Inquire of M. A. NEFF, No 13 Wells street. no21 b[illegible] jal

ENGINES FOR SALE.—ONE DOUBLE Engine (second-hand) fourteen inches bore, and three and a half feet stroke, Iron Bed, with Fly Wheel and Shaft, all in good order and for sale low. Stationary and Portable Engines for sale. JOHN T. NOYE & CO., no8 b423 3m 28 Market street. (Lind's Block.)

To Rent.

TO RENT.—DWELLING HOUSE NO. 159 Dearborn street, just south of Madison. Inquire at 231 Wabash avenue. de20-1m b787

TO RENT.—A BRICK HOUSE AND STABLE. Inquire of ABBOTT & KINGMAN, 200 South Clark street. de7 3w

Boarding.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE ROOMS with Board at 143 Wabash avenue. Also, one or two gentlemen accomodated with Day Board. Please inquire at the Mechanical Bakery's Central Office, Portland Block, or at the House. de17 1w*

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with Board at No. 84 Adams street. de3-3w*

PRIVATE BOARDING.—BOARD, either with or without rooms, furnished and unfurnished, can be had at the reduced prices for board, by applying at 180 State street, 3d door south of Monroe street. d-9 1m-b64*

Lost.

STRAY HORSE.—STRAYED FROM THE premises of subscriber, on Saturday last, (No. 18 South Peoria street), a small black Mare. Had on a white cotton canvass blanket, with red girth, blind in right eye, white hair below the fetlock on one hind foot, and in high flesh. A liberal reward will be paid to any one returning the mare. J. W. HANSON. Chicago, Dec. 20, 1858. de21 3t*

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—INDIA RUBBER Toys, Dolls, Balls, Combs, Nipple Shes, &c., in great variety, retailing at wholesale prices, at the RUBBER STORE, 31 Dearborn street, one door north of Lake. [illegible]

Auction Sales.

ROBERT PENN, AUCTIO[NEER] Will Sell on THURSDAY, Dec 23, and FRIDAY, Dec. 24, at [illegible] The whole of the Elegant and Costly Stock of NEW FURNITU[RE] Contained in the Manufactory of JACOB STREHL, 49..........Franklin Street.......... Consisting of Every Description of ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY, OAK & WALNUT [illegible] Also—Work Benches, Frames, Tools, 11,000 feet [illegible], 6 bbls Varnish, Veneers, Plush Hair Cloth, [illegible] Horse, Wagon and Harness. By order of Fred. [illegible] ROBERT PENN, Auctioneer, de21 td Salesroom, 28 North Wel[ls]

Auction Sale! THE BALANCE OF THE STOCK [OF] THOMAS B. DAVI[S], 46..........DEARBORN STREET.......... Consisting of WINES, LIQUORS AND CORDIALS, Will be closed out at Public Auction, without reserve, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 22, Commencing at 10 A. M. Said stock comprises choice Brandies, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines; Bourbon, Rye and Scotch Whiskey; Gin, Rum, Cordials, etc. Also, two Desks, Sample Case, Tools, Pumps, Measures, Empty Casks, Demijohns, Kegs, etc. Some of the best Wines and Liquors will be offered in small packages for Family Use. By order of the Assignee. de19 4t S. HAWK[INS]

GREAT CATALOGUE SALE At Auction, BY GILBERT, HILL & SAMPSON Of the Richest Assortment of CABINET FURNITURE EVER OFFERED FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION! Sale will be without reserve as the proprietor is positively declining business. We will sell for E. W. HUTCHINGS, NO. 167 RANDOLPH STREET, On Wednesday, December 22, Thursday, 23, and Friday, 24, COMMENCING AT 9½ O'CLOCK, The whole of his ELEGANT & COSTLY STOCK OF FURNITURE, Consisting of very rich solid rosewood PARLOR SUITS, Fine rosewood, walnut, and mahogany CHAMBER SUITS, Oak, mahogany, and walnut DINING SUITS, And every variety and kind of stock in the first class warerooms of Mr. Hutchings. The whole of this splendid assortment has been made under his own immediate superintendence in his own manufactory, No. 475 Broadway, New York; is all made of kiln-dried and steamed materials, and is without exception the best and most elegant stock of Cabinet Furniture ever sent to the West. As the stock is too large to enumerate, the public are invited to call and examine it any time before the days of sale. Terms cash. Catalogues will be ready on Monday, the 20th inst. GILBERT, HILL & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. de15-b744-td

FURNITURE! AT AUCTION PRICES FOR CASH! JOHN WEST, 197 Lake Street, I have now remaining unsold a variety of Mahogany and Walnut Parlor suits, covered in Hair-cloth. Also, Tete-a-Tetes, Easy Chairs, Sofas, Marble top Tables, Card Tables, Oak Dining Chairs of different styles, Oak Library Chairs, Hat Trees, Umbrella Stands; Mahogany, Walnut and Rosewood Chamber Suits; Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Looking Glasses, Gilt Pier and Oval Mirrors, together with a choice assortment of ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE Now covering the best French Brocatel, of various colors, all of which I AM PREPARED TO SELL AT THE SAME PRICES For Which Similar Articles Were Sold AT THE AUCTION SALES. These Goods are ALL NEW and in perfect order, and of the Latest Styles. Those who wish to purchase Furniture at Lower Prices than the same articles will be sold at by any other house in this city, are invited to look through the assortment and if they find goods to suit them PRICES WILL BE MADE SATISFACTORY. JOHN WEST, 197..........Lake street..........197 de9

J. B. TAYLOR, ALFRED H. WHITNEY. J. B. TAYLOR & CO., AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 50 Wells St. opp. Briggs House, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. SOLICITS CONSIGNMENTS OF EVERY description of property, to be sold at Auction, for cash, on time or commission. Also, Vessels, Cargoes, Stocks of General Merchandise, Jewelry, Furniture, Clothing, &c. Real Estate, Lands, Lots, Houses, &c. Will pay particular attention to the sale of Lots, Houses, Lands, &c., at Auction, inside or outside Chicago. Advances made on consignments. The best of references in Chicago will be given. Our friends may rely on confidence and prompt returns—the life of commerce and trade. oc28-b345-6m J. B. TAYLOR & CO.

Particular Notices.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $300 and upward, on good City Property, or Farms situated in the county of Cook. E. PRUSSING & STEINHAEUSER, 50 South Clark street. de11 1w b78[illegible]

A RARE CHANCE FOR AN INVESTMENT.—The owner of that large and commodious Hotel, the Teegarden House, eligibly situated within two or three blocks of the Railroad depot, with a fully established reputation, wishes a tenant as Landlord. To a person of experience and one eminently able to conduct the business of a first-class house as it should be, liberal terms will be given. No other need apply. For further particulars address P. O. Box No. 58, La Porte, Ind. de9 1m*

MONEY TO LOAN.—A few thousands to invest in FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES, Running from One to Twelve Months. Also, can use a few ten per cent. Coupon Bonds, running five years. S. F. DOWNING & CO., oc29 57 Clark street.

MONEY LOANED ON CITY REAL ESTATE Securities, Mortgages, Trust Deeds, Bonds, Stocks, Business Notes, and all good negotiable securities bought and sold. Certificates of Deposits and Checks of R. K. Swift, Brother & Johnston, purchased for cash at the highest market price. Dealers in Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa lands, improved farms, suburban lots and City Real Estate. Office No. 5, (second floor) Metropolitan Block, corner of Randolph and Lasalle sts., Chicago. de8 b642 4m W. DAVIDSON.

EASTERN PROPERTY —TO— EXCHANGE for WESTERN. Apply by mail or otherwise to T. S. HUBBARD, Waukegan, Ill. oc[illegible]

A Rare Chance. A GOOD CHANCE FOR A MARRIED man, with no children, as Foreman to work a large Farm. One acquainted with all its branches required. There will be furnished a house and out-buildings, with everything conveniently connected with them. A New England man preferred. None need apply but those who have had ample experience, and can furnish good references. Enclose postage stamp, and direct to "R. B. H." Box 475, Madison, Wis.

Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company, which was advertised to be holden at their office in Chicago on the 14th day of December, 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M., has been POSTPONED UNTIL TUESDAY February 8th, 1859, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time said meeting will be holden at the office of said Company in Chicago, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be presented. By order of the Board. no25-td-c573 A. S. DOWNS, Secretary.

THE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT and certified Checks of R. K. Swift, Brother and Johnson, for sale in amounts to suit purchasers, to pay indebtedness to them, or for investment. Office No. 5 (second floor) Metropolitan Block, corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, Chicago. oc21 b273 3m W. DAVIDSON.

THE MECHANICAL BAKERY COMP'Y will deliver Five Thousand Loaves of Bread to the Poor, commencing on Saturday morning and continuing during the following week. The bread will be delivered on tickets at the Bakery, corner of Lake and Clinton streets, and tickets can be obtained on application to the Superintendent, by Officers of Benevolent Associations and others, any time after Dec. 11. de9w-b665 H. C. CHILDS, Superintendent.

SPLENDID CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT —IN— One of the Greatest Practical Inventions of the Age. The attention of the Public is respectfully called to DOSTER'S PATENT CORN HUSKING MACHINE, which is now on exhibition at the Agricultural Store of Messrs. HOOKER & JONES, 197 Lake street. This valuable invention combines all the qualities that a Farmer can desire, and can be seen in practical operation at the above place. All persons interested in Agriculture, or those wishing to engage in a lucrative and permanent business, should not fail to call and see this valuable Machine, which will, ere long, be used on every well conducted farm in the Union. Liberal inducements offered to those wishing to purchase rights or manufacture machines by lease. Real Estate and Lands taken in exchange. Communications should be addressed to EDMUND DOSTER, at 197 Lake street, or P. O. box [illegible].

JUVENILES! JUVENILES! AIMWELL STORIES, UNCLE TOBY'S LIBRARY, RO LA BOOKS, LITTLE LUCY'S BOOKS, JONAS BOOKS, PETER COD RIP TO NEW YORK, LUCY BOOKS, COLORED TOY BOOKS, &C. &C. For sale by WM. TOMLINSON, Bookseller, de22 91 Randolph street.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 22, 1858.

Mr. Buchanan's Doctrine with a New Application.

The reasons assigned by Mr. Buchanan for establishing a Protectorate over Chihuahua and Sonora are indifferently good or bad—their conclusiveness or insufficiency depending upon the mind to which they are presented. But good or bad, they recognize the principle of lawlessness and piracy in international affairs; and one may not wonder if they are hereafter used against this country with terrible effect. Taking the Message as the basis of doctrine, suppose that France and England should say to the President, Congress and the people of this Republic: "You are quite incapable of taking care of "yourselves. Perhaps you are in the main "well enough intentioned; but you have mad "men among you who are scattering fire-"brands up and down the earth, and you are "unable to restrain or punish them in the "least. You are not able to enforce your own "laws. You allow piratical expeditions to be "fitted out in your ports for the annoyance "if not subjugation of a nation with whom "you profess to be in amity, whereby the "peace of the world is endangered. You "wink at if you do not openly abet the infa-"mous Slave Trade; and a considerable part "of our disposable naval forces is con-"stantly employed in watching and pursuing "slavers confessedly fitted out in your ports. "You are turbulent, quarrelsome and gener-"ally and specially disagreeable. You send "official representatives abroad who faith-"fully enough represent your national char-"acteristics; but who at the same time dis-"grace themselves and you too by their "drunkenness and debauchery. Your States "do not pay their honest debts. Thousands "of our loyal and faithful subjects have been "hopelessly ruined by your repudiations; "and they clamor for redress. You "have gone along in your evil courses—"encouraging fillibustering, the Slave "Trade, repudiation and the spread of "domestic slavery, long enough. We covet "your territory for the uses of our redundant "population. We have agreed to enter upon "possession, build us a stronghold in New "York, another in Boston, another in "Charleston, a fourth in New Orleans, and "an inland naval station at Chicago. Here "is our warrant for what may appear to you "as an unwarranted assumption of power—a "monstrous exercise of Might in opposition "to Right. See the law that your Chief "Magistrate has laid down in the Ostend "Manifesto, and in his last message, and con-"fess that, though your case may appear to "be hard, we are acting upon principles that "your rulers have endorsed, and by which, "for lesser causes than we urge, they "have taken possession of valuable prov-"inces of a friendly State adjacent "to your own." Suppose, we say, that France and England should frame and read us an indictment like that, and proceed to the exaction of the penalties for the offences that they had set forth—who that defends the doctrine of the Message could gainsay the reasoning used, or deny the justice of the procedure from beginning to end? Surely it is not for this nation, based on the rights of mankind, to set so poor an example to Christendom as that which Mr. Buchanan recommends. Surely, we have no reason in the midst of our blessings of abundance, our security at home and our power abroad, to establish a precedent by which, if universally acted upon, Christendom would become a theatre in which Might would play the chief and most tragical part—in which Law, Right, and International Comity would be wholly ignored. Let our readers think twice before they are led away by glittering generalities, or impelled by the hope of national wealth and aggrandisement into the commission of a wanton and enormous wrong.

Chicago Academy of Science.

That there is in this city a Scientific Society which is in active operation, and which has already collected a Museum of fifteen thousand specimens, illustrating every branch of Natural history, is a fact which is known to but a few of our citizens. Yet such is the case. In the winter of 1856-7 a number of gentlemen conceived the project of making, at this center of the Northwest, a vast collection of specimens and books illustrating Natural Science, and making it easily accessible to all who might seek its advantages. A number of wealthy and liberal citizens contributed a sum of money amounting to about one thousand dollars, as the means of commencing operations. A society was organized under the title of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, in January, 1857. The intention was, and is, to erect a suitable building for the Museum and Library as soon as possible, but to secure room for immediate use the Society made the following proposition to the Trustees of Dearborn Seminary, viz.: That if the Trustees would set apart in their building on Wabash avenue, a suitable space for the use of the Academy of Sciences, the latter body would place in it a Museum of specimens, embracing cabinets of Geology, Mineralogy, Conchology, etc., etc., all of which should be free to the use of the Seminary. This proposition was accepted, a good room was assigned, and the Society, having erected cases in it at the expense of several hundred dollars, commenced operations.

The President of the body was Prof. J. V. Z. Blaney. His successor was Capt. J. D. Webster, who is still in office. The museum was collected by donations, deposits, and by direct labor of the members in the field. Books are kept in which every specimen is catalogued and numbered, and the name of the donor or depositor is entered opposite it. By this plan, every donation is easily traced to its source, and also every person having specimens which he does not wish to part with permanently, may deposit them for a time and safely withdraw them when he chooses.

Very large accessions are made by exchange. Certain fossils, minerals, plants and animals which are abundant here are rare in other regions, hence scientific societies in the Eastern States and Europe, are glad to send their specimens to us and receive in return collections made in Illinois and Wisconsin. In these various ways the Museum has swelled to fifteen thousand specimens. In fact the room furnished by the liberality of the Trustees of Dearborn Seminary is already far too small. The cases are filled to overflowing, and vast quantities of specimens lie packed in boxes for want of space and shelves to display them. Will not the liberality of our citizens provide a large place for this public benefit?

The library of the Society is yet very small, although it contains a few valuable works. An increase of this department would be of great value at the present time. A number of Naturalists in this and other States are engaged in collecting specimens and making original investigations in behalf of the Society. It is proposed to issue each year a volume of transactions in which will be published all the most valuable papers contributed by the members. The regular meetings are held once in three months at which time papers are read and scientific topics discussed. A course of five lectures is announced for this winter, the proceeds of which are applied to the expenses of the Museum. The course was most ably opened on Monday evening by Prof. E. Daniels, the distinguished State Geologist of Wisconsin.

This organization is one in which every citizen should feel an interest. It is, in fact, one which is necessary to our intellectual reputation. Cincinnati and St. Louis have both fine institutions of this character, which being older are yet in advance of us, but which with our advantages we ought soon to surpass. Such enterprises are the marks of a community's character. They show whether we are a city of headlong speculators, caring only for accumulating cash to run away with and spend elsewhere, or whether we live here, not only to make money, but to cultivate our minds, to educate our children, and to make us a home of which we may be proud. Hence we may say that the Chicago Academy of Science, and other kindred institutions, are elements of our reputation which will make themselves felt even in our material interests, because they concern the desirableness of our city as a place of residence for sound and thoughtful men.

Railway Matters.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL R. R.—The following gentlemen were elected officers of this road, at the annual meeting of the Company, held at Whitewater on Tuesday, the 14th inst:

DIRECTORS.—B. W. Raymond and Samuel Hoar, Chicago, Ill.; James Haskins, Geneva; Edward Elderkin, Elkhorn; P. G. Harrington, Sugar Creek; Geo. H. Smith, P. H. Brady, N. P. Parsons, Whitwater; N. C. Hurlburt, W. D. Hillyer, J. E. Holmes, E. G. Fifield, Jefferson; E. L. Atwood and Josiah Smith, Junr., Lake Mills; N. F. Soper, Portland.

OFFICERS.—John E. Holmes, President; Edward Barber, Secretary; H. S. Winsor, Attorney; F. G. Starin, Superintendent and Engineers.

SPEED OF RAILWAY TRAINS.—In proof of the fact that many of the accidents which happen to persons attempting to cross railroads are the result of ignorance of the velocity of the iron horse when fairly under way, it is stated that if a man with a horse and carriage should approach and cross the track at a speed of six miles per hour, which would be crossing rapidly, an express train approaching at the moment would move toward him two hundred and fifty-seven feet while he was in the act of crossing a distance barely sufficient to clear the horse and vehicle. If the horse was moved at a rate no faster than a walk, as the track is usually crossed, the train would move toward him, while in the act of crossing, more than five hundred feet. The person driving thinks he may cross because the train is a few rods distant.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.—The following are the receipts of this road for the week ending December 17, 1858:

Passengers	$16,510 10½
Freight and Live Stock	18,621 58
Mails and Sundries	1,806 59
Total	$37,038 27½
Corresponding week of last year	$46,444 09½

THE STEAMER WASHINGTON AFFAIR.

Letter from Capt. Aldham.

The following letter—which is frank, explicit and sensible—was communicated to Congress with other documents relative to the late "outrage" upon the steamer Washington, at Greytown:

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP "VALOROUS," Greytown, Nov. 28, 1858.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, enclosing a copy of a report made to you by Captain Jarvis of the United States ship "Savannah," relating to the visit, on the 17th instant, of two officers of her Majesty's ship under my command to the American steamer "Washington," which had just anchored at this port.

In reply, I must express my great regret that you should consider the act of visiting an American merchant vessel within this port, which is under the protection of Great Britain, for the purpose of obtaining the information which is usually required by all civilized nations from vessels entering their harbors, or those under their protection, or in any friendly port, in the same light as the delaying, boarding, and examining of an American vessel on the high seas in search of slaves or pirates; and I still more deeply regret that my acting in accordance with established usages in this respect should cause you to apprehend any such grave danger as that to which you allude.

I trust to remove from your mind any misunderstanding as to my acts and intentions, and beg to assure you that in carrying out my instructions, which are of a similar nature to those which you have received from your government, and which you have been kind enough to communicate to me, it will be my earnest endeavor and most pleasing duty to act in a spirit of perfect frankness and cordiality with the flag-officer, or any other officers of the United States forces on the station.

There are some circumstances which appear to have escaped your attention, and which I beg to bring to your notice.

The "Washington" had been boarded by the United States ship "Savannah" previous to my sending a boat to her, and as she had been permitted to enter the harbor, it was evident, judging from the declarations of the United States Government against all illegal invaders, that she was not employed by the fillibusters, for in that case she would have been forbidden to enter the port.

After the "Washington" had anchored in this port, the usual and natural course of sending to make inquiries and obtain news was followed. No prohibition of all friendly intercourse between American merchant or passenger vessels and her Majesty's ships had been made known to me; such intercourse is customary in times of peace among all civilized nations, and is never objected to by her Majesty's officers when practised by United States men-of-war to English merchantmen.

I beg to point out that such a hostile prohibition would have been in the present case highly inconvenient to some of the passengers on board who are English subjects, one of them, indeed, a British functionary proceeding with his family to one of her Majesty's possessions on the Pacific coast, and, unless in case of actual warfare, such prohibition of intercourse appears quite unusual. None such now exists on board her Majesty's packets with respect to foreign men-of-war, either in this harbor or elsewhere.

I beg to thank you for imparting to me the gratifying nature of your instructions respecting the fillibusters, or others illegally attacking nations with whom our respective governments are in peaceful relation; such an honorable course was to be expected from the well-known disposition and declaration of the United States government; and it is highly satisfactory to me to acquaint you that my instructions are to a similar purport, and are actuated by the same spirit.

In order to convince you of the perfect frankness and cordiality with which I am desirous to act towards you, I will, if you will allow me to trespass still further on your time, lay before you at once, and without waiting till you communicate to me formally the reports on the subject which, as yet, have only reached you verbally, a clear statement of the circumstances under which I directed Capt. Wainwright, of her Majesty's ship "Leopard," to proceed to the Colorado River.

Having received a notification from the authorities of the Nicaraguan and Costa Rican governments that a hostile force had landed, or were about to land, in the River Colorado, with a request that I would aid in preventing it, I immediately dispatched Captain Wainwright in the "Leopard," to ascertain if such was the case.

Captain Wainwright left this port late in the afternoon of the 18th inst., and it being dark, mistook the entrance of the river, and anchored two or three miles to the southward of it. At daylight he weighed and anchored off the river, and in his own boat, accompanied by two others, pulled into the river, examining the banks on either side to see if there were any traces of a landing having taken place. In proceeding up the river he observed the "Catharine Maria" at anchor, and as he neared her perceived some persons on board with whom he was acquainted. He immediately went alongside in his own boat only, and going on board requested to be informed if they had heard or seen anything resembling marauders or fillibusters in the neighborhood; and being answered in the negative, Captain Wainwright left the "Catharine Maria" and returned to his own ship, weighed and was at anchor again in this port by noon of the 19th.

I trust sir, that this frank explanation of the circumstances to which your letter alludes will convince you that I have acted in no spirit of interference with American merchant vessels, and have not arrogated to myself any right which is not conceded by universal custom to the commanding officer of the naval forces, in a port belonging to, or placed under the protection of, his own nation.

I have the honor to be sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

W. CORNWALLIS ALDHAM, Captain.

Flag Officer James McIntosh,
Commander-in-chief Home Squadron U. S. ships.

The Earthquake in Spain and Portugal.

The papers by the Persia furnish us with the particulars concerning the severe earthquake which was felt in Spain and Portugal on the 11th of November, and of which only a mere statement of their occurrence has been received by the previous arrivals. We abridge the following details:

The earthquake which was felt in every part of Spain, and was productive of much damage in almost every city of the south of Spain, though only five deaths are reported, has been a cause of the expression of much religious feeling. At Seville, where its effects were more sensible than in any other city, several public establishments having received considerable injury. Processions have taken place with unusual religious pomp, and their churches are daily visited by thousands whose piety is again stimulated with the reflection that they may again experience this awful visitation. It appears that the earthquake was so much felt in the principal markets that all business immediately stopped, and hundreds threw themselves on their knees to beg for the Divine mercy. In some of the churches mass was being celebrated at the moment of the shock, and its different effect upon the priests was striking. Some stopped, terrified, and could not go on with the religious ceremony until the cause of terror ceased, whilst others, turning to the congregation, chanted the Divine offices with fervor. The cries of the people resounded through the city, and even domestic animals showed their terror.

Removal of Land Offices.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received advices from the registers and receivers at Faribault and Stillwater, in Minnesota, of the removal, in accordance with instructions dated 23d September last, of their respective offices as follows: That from Faribault to St. Peter, at which place it was opened for business on the 2d instant; and that from Stillwater to Cambridge, where it would open for business on the 15th instant.

Mutilation of Bank Notes.

The cashier of the State Bank of Illinois, at Shawneetown, writes the St. Louis Republican as follows:

I would call the attention of your business men to the matter of mutilated notes of this Bank. I have now before me five bills of the denomination of $10, that have quite the general appearance of perfect notes, that are not worth more than $8 each. They have been mutilated fraudulently, to make five notes out of four. As I have received all of them from your city within a few days past, I presume some knave there is carrying on the business to the extent of his ability to procure the genuine notes.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Confirmation of the Illinois Appointments—All Douglas Postmasters in Illinois to be turned out—Douglas' Real Position—Opposition to the Admission of Oregon—Buchanan surrenders to Cobb—No change in the Tariff this Session.

[From our own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Dec 17th, 1858.

On the 14th inst., the political remains of Mr. Douglas were formally interred by the Senate. The obsequies were attended by all the friends of the defunct, nobody saying a word to disturb the *grave* solemnity of the occasion. Mr. Pine, editor of the Chicago *Herald*, was confirmed Marshal of Northern Illinois in place of J. M. Davidson, a friend of Senator Douglas. Mr. Pine is not a friend of Senator Douglas. There was no opposition nor any dissenting vote to the confirmation of Mr. Pine. This fact indicates that the Douglas party in the Senate has fallen off or were taken by surprise. The party consists of Mr. Stuart and Mr. Broderick. Mr. S. has it is said, recanted, and ratted to Buchanan. This reduced the party to Broderick, but the the startling rumor has got abroad that Mr. B. has differed with his chief, and has, in fact, set up for Generalissimo on his own account. By this process of compound multiplication and substraction, the Douglas party in the Senate is brought down to the accumulation of zeros, which represents the vote against Mr. Pine's nomination.

The next proceeding was to confirm, *nemine contradicente*, all the other Buchanan appointments of anti-Douglas men, since the last adjournment. This seemed to conclude the matters. The brethren had divided Joseph's coat among them, the administrators had distributed the assets of the defunct's estate. It seems more Douglas men have been detected in office. They must go out, and it is now confidentially announced that execution will be immediately done upon every anti-Buchanan postmaster in Illinois or any where else, whose place anybody else wants. I am authorized, therefore, to announce that if there is even one Douglasite in your State who draws his forage from the public crib, he has but to be pointed out to be turned out. Let the Simon Pures, then, send up their grievances, and the occasion of them will be removed from their view.

Senator Douglas is now publicly deposed from any position of influence and power in the Democratic party. He has been reduced to the ranks. If he chooses to stay there he will be permitted to follow the standard; if he does not, he will have leave to quit the service, for his duties hereafter will be to *serve* not to command. The authority which decrees this has the power to enforce its edicts. As to Mr. Douglas, the Senate represents the machinery of the whole Democratic party of the Union, and wields its whole power. This machinery may be broken down, but not by one man, nor in one year, nor in five years; and when broken down the *party itself will fall*. As regards the approaching Presidential contest, Mr. Douglas might as well never have been a member of the Democratic party; and when he gets to Washington he will be met by his most prominent friends with the advice that unless an immediate change takes place in the councils of his party here, *he might as well leap into a cauldron of living fire, as to submit his fortunes to the Charleston Convention.* His principal supporter in the extreme South lately declared that Douglas could no more receive the nomination of that Convention than Martin Van Buren. The contest for the nomination is narrowed down to Buchanan and three or four Southern men. Douglas is Democratically dead, and as soon as convenient and safe, the Southern politicians will turn their guns upon the President; but he will come down without a shot, which they well know.

The more moderate men of the party were willing to allow Douglas the chance of a compromise by which he was to get out of the way of his rivals for 1860, reserving his claims for a subsequent contest. But this has been prevented by the bigots.

The Republicans and a portion of the Southern members appear firmly resolved to resist the admission of Oregon. The Committee on Territories stands at present equally divided on the question of reporting the bill which passed the Senate last session for the admission of this Territory. The absent member is Mr. Zollicoffer, of Tennessee, who is said to be opposed to admission. In this case no bill for the purpose can come regularly before the House, during the present session. Republican members urge many sound reasons against the admission. In the first place it would be evidence of gross and invidious partiality to admit Oregon, as a Democratic State, with Southern leanings, while Kansas is designedly kept out, with a greater vote and probably a larger population. The last vote in Kansas was over 14,000, in Oregon but 9,000 or 10,000. The ruling parties struggled for the admission of Kansas with a spurious constitution when it had less than half its present population. They now refuse it because Kansas has finally rejected slavery. There is, also, certainly soundness in the position that a Territory cannot be regarded as fully entitled to admission to an equality with the original States until she has population enough for one Representative.

Admitting the force of these arguments, I retain the opinion expressed last year in this correspondence, that we had better consider Oregon as an exceptional case and take her as soon as we can get her, with all her imperfections on her head. It is true that if admitted at this session two votes will be added to the servile Black Democracy of the Senate. But let it be remembered that the majority there is already invincible. We cannot by mere postponement overcome or avoid the difficulty of admitting Democratic votes in Congress from Oregon; but the sooner we admit them the sooner will the process begin for converting those Democratic into Republican votes. Nearly all new States are at first Democratic, but they begin to become Republican as soon as the influence and patronage of the Locofoco Territorial government are withdrawn. Beside, by keeping out Oregon we do not admit Kansas, nor strengthen her cause. Oregon is a free State by constitution; admit her, and she will soon be a free State in sentiment and by representation.

The fillibuster shriek about the British visit to the steamer Washington, has died away. It is explained that nothing more than a visit of courtesy was intended. I rather think this aint so, for the British officers were undoubtedly looking for fillibusters. Nevertheless, as they say so, why it is well to take them at their word.

Cobb has got possession of the House, and the President has come down on the tariff question. The *Union* says there is now no material difference between them, which means that the President surrenders. There will therefore be no legislation of consequence on that subject at this session.

JUNIUS.

LATEST FROM NEW MEXICO.

Neosho Mail Destroyed—The Mail Party all Murdered.

[Correspondence of the Kansas Journal of Commerce.]

SANTA FE, New Mexico, Nov. 21, 1858.

MR. EDITORS—As I am writing to you on business, I may as well send you an item of very important news in the same envelope. Major Wells, connected with the stage line, arrived here this morning from on the Neosho mail route, having deemed it unsafe to proceed with the mail, after hearing of the deplorable disaster which, he informs me, occurred to the last outgoing mail party. It seems that the party which left Albuquerque on the 15th instant, for Neosho, had some of their animals stolen by the Indians, the Camanches, of the Plains, which the party, however, pursued and recovered. The Indians thereupon largely reinforced themselves and attacked the mail party, which after several repulses they succeeded in overpowering. *The entire party was massacred, and all the outfit, including the mail, was destroyed.*

M. J. Wells learned the facts from some Pueblo Indians, who came into the settlements and reported the facts. These Indians brought with them, as evidence of their statements, some of the spokes of the stage wheels, and some of the curtains of the carriages. Their story is fully credited here, especially by those who know that the mail party consisted of but five or six men, and that the Indians on the route had declared vengeance against any party that might attempt to open a new road through their country.

I know but two men along with the party thus wiped out: Mr. Hall, the conductor, and Mr. Augustus Ferguson, of this city.

The Pueblos state that the mail men fought long and well before they were overcome by the greatly superior numbers of their red enemy.

Respectfully yours, D. J. M.

Arrival of the Lost Lords.

[From the Minnesotian, 17th.]

Lords Cavendish, Grovenor and Ashley, the young English Lords who were reported to have been lost on the Red River in a skirmish with the Indians a few days since arrived safe in town last night. They came down from Pembina on a dog-train, in company with the Canadian surveying party, before mentioned in our columns. One of their party remains, who will winter in the settlement, and explore the Saskatchewan next summer.

The Lords appear to be perfectly satisfied with their experience of winter on the northern frontier, and will leave this morning for the East by Burbank's Line, and proceed immediately home.

Quantity of Rain.

In answer to inquiries addressed to him by letter, with the request that he would reply through the *Journal of Commerce*, Mr. E. Merriam writes as follows:

In the year 1830, the fall of water in rain, snow and hail at this locality measured four feet five and twenty-seven hundredth inches (4 5 27-100). This was the greatest fall of water here during a period of 32 years. In the year 1845 water fell only to the depth of two feet eight and fourteen hundredth inches (2.8 14-100)—the least fall in any one of the years for the like period of thirty-two years. The difference between the *maximum* and the *minimum* is one foot nine inches and thirteen hundredths of an inch.

In the month of August, 1843, the fall of rain measured fifteen inches and seventy-six hundredths of an inch; but the aggregate of the whole year was fifty inches and nineteen hundredths of an inch. This was the largest fall of rain here in any one month of the term. In September, 1848, the rain which fell during that whole month measured but nine hundredths of an inch—being the least in quantity in any one month of the term.

The aggregate fall of water here for a period of 31 years was one hundred and twelve feet two inches and sixty-eight hundredths of an inch.

Snow and hail melted are included in the measure of the fall of water.

Important from the Gold Mines.

CORROBORATIVE LETTERS FROM EIGHT MINERS.

The Kansas City *Journal of Commerce*, of the 12th and 14th, and the Leavenworth *Times* of the 13th, have come to hand overflowing with gold news from Pike's Peak, the Platte, and Cherry Creek. The intelligence comes principally in the shape of private letters from miners who went out early in the fall from Kansas City and Leavenworth, and therefore may be considered more reliable than the greater portion of that heretofore published.

NOVEMBER 2.

I saw what gold was washed from six pansfull of earth. I should judge it to be worth $3. There is gold here, and in quantities to pay largely in the spring, when we can use sluices. We have had a severe snow storm for the last few days, but it is more mild now. There is timber and grass on this river, and we think our animals will winter well. Men here are making from $3 to $8 per day with pans.

G. N. WOODWARD.

NOVEMBER 2.

We arrived on Cherry Creek on the evening of the 30th of last month, and on this stream to-day, where we expect to spend the winter. Some of the boys went out a few moments since with a pan, and in one pan of earth they found about twenty cents worth of gold. I have little doubt of their being plenty of gold here, but I find the weather too cold for mining.

H. C. ROGERS.

NOVEMBER 2.

I have only time to say come along—the gold is here, sure. I will have you a house in the spring. A garden is impossible. Bring everything. You will need all here. We reached here to-day. I have just washed one pan and found between five and eight cents.

DAV. KELLOGG.

[From Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.]

SOUTH PLATTE, November 2.

We have found gold on all the streams where we have prospected, on the Fontaine qui Bouille, on Cherry Creek and on the Platte. The question is at length settled with us, it is a fixed fact that there is gold here. I do not say that we found it in abundance, neither do I believe that it is here in very large quantities, but yet sufficient to pay the laboring man from $5 to $10 per day. Not more than fifteen rods from where I now sit, the Lawrence Company are now taking out from $5 to $9 per day.

My impression is that no amount of labor will ever develope riches such as have been found in California, and yet I believe that there is gold sufficient to justify the thousands of emigrants that will come in next spring.

Immediately at the crossing of Cherry Creek one of our men washed out, as we were nooning, some eighty cents, and that, too, in an old prospect that had been deserted by the Georgia Company.

HAMP. L. BOON.

NOVEMBER 5th, 1858.

MY DEAR FRIEND:—We are not sorry for coming out here, for in the first place it is the most lovely country you ever saw. To our right there is a range of mountains where the Platte River emerges. It must be a most beautiful sight in the summer. Gold is found everywhere you stick your shovel, paying from five to ten cents the pan while prospecting, and there is no doubt but what it will pay from ten to twenty dollars per day to the man.

As I remarked above, gold is here plenty, and as soon as spring makes it appearance, the whole world will be in a blaze of astonishment at the riches that will be taken out of the earth.

H. MURAT.

CHERRY CREEK, Nov 10, 1858.

I have been here about fourteen days, and have prospected the greater portion of the time, and find gold in many places in sufficient quantities to pay from two to three dollars per day to the man with the shovel, pick and pan, and according to that, three men, with a good long tom, could safely count on from $18 to $24 per day. I have taken out in all about sixteen dollars; but as I stated before, the greater part of my time has been spent in prospecting. We have concluded to spend the winter here, and are now preparing winter quarters.

Yours, etc., F. W. RIGG.

[Correspondence of the Leavenworth Times]

NEAR CHERRY CREEK, Nov. 8, 1858.

In regard to the gold in this country, I can't say much. I was up in the gold regions about four days prospecting. We found gold, but in small grains; whether it will pay to any extent I cannot say until we get fixed to work. There will be good diggings found next summer. There has not been much gold taken out yet. One company called the Georgia Company, some thirteen or fourteen in number, prospecting and digging since July, took out some thirteen of fourteen hundred dollars—the Lawrence Company took out some, but not to any extent. Some of the company returned to Lawrence. We met them near the Laramie crossing. For a day or so I saw two men mining near Cherry Creek, of the Lawrence company, (the only ones that were mining when I was there,) they told me they were only taking out about two dollars per day. They were using a rocker; they said they might as well do that as nothing. But I judge that there are better diggings on some of those creeks, at least there are the best prospects. How they will turn out I can't say yet, they may turn out better than I expect. I am in no way discouraged, for I did not expect to find much.

If there is gold in great quantities it will be found by next May, and if it pays, then is the time to come. There is no doubt about the gold, but the question is whether it will pay. All the gold is float gold, very fine, and is only found immediately on the Bed Rock. Some places you can find the Bed Rock by digging three feet, and some places twenty feet, and often not at all.

B. BARNHISIL.

SOUTH PLATTE GOLD MINES, AURARIA CITY, Nov. 11, 1858.

I will give a short history of our mining. Thirteen of us moving up the river, or the South Platte, toward the mountains, Mr. Green Russell an experienced miner, discovered a deposit, eight miles above where Cherry Creek empties into the Platte. This was the first mine that would pay to work in any shape, or with any kind of implements.

We worked this mine some eight or ten days, with some cradles, realizing from five to eight dollars per day. At the end of this time, the mine not paying as well as we could wish, we set out on another prospecting tour, and discovered another deposit richer than the first; this we worked some two weeks, realizing four to sixteen and a half dollars per day to the hand. Mr. Russell panned one panful of gravel taken from the deposit, that yielded $3.46. At the end of said time, this mine not paying more than three or four dollars per day, we set out on another prospecting tour, and discovered another deposit rather more extensive, that yielded on an average the same as the two former.

The deposits were about four miles apart. Having worked this mine some eight or ten days, we set out to prospect the Platte as far as the snow range in the Rocky Mountains. We continued up said river, about eighty miles, and finding only fine drift gold, and our provisions being exhausted, we were obliged to return to camp.

Here we found an old mountaineer by the name of Smith, who had not seen any white men for about six weeks. We greeted him with exceeding great joy. After recruiting ourselves for a few days, we set out on another prospecting tour, which was to include Cherry Creek, Sand Creek and their tributaries, embracing a district about forty miles square; here our prospects amounted to from five to ten cents per pan of gravel—being better on the former than on the latter.

We also prospected the Fontaine qui Bouille, and in the vicinity of Pike's Peak—in this quarter where Mr. King reports so much gold—we could not get what a miner calls a good color. After perambulating around in this part for some time, we returned to the crossing of the Platte; from thence we determined to go north and prospect the Black Hills, Medicine Bow Mountains and the North Platte, distant about two hundred miles from the crossing of the South Platte.

Leaving the crossing about the first of September, we prospected on our way, finding drift gold in all the creeks, averaging one cent's worth of dust to the pan of gravel. When within fifteen miles of the North Platte, we were visited by a violent snow-storm, which induced us to return to the South Platte to spend the winter.

When we arrived at the crossing we were surprised to find some fifty men, who having heard of our discoveries, came up to the mines. They having prospected Fontaine qui Bouille and in the vicinity of Pike's Peak, and not finding any gold, determined to prospect the northern part of New Mexico, having heard of some places in that country, but after prospecting some time and not discovering any more, and having heard that we were doing well, they determined to come to the Platte. * * * *

I am perfectly satisfied that an industrious man can make from $2½ to $15 per day, according to the richness of his claim, and the chance of getting water on the same. Mining operations are suspended at present, and will be until spring. There will be from 500 to 1,000 men here this winter, all ready to commence mining in the spring. * * * *

There has been about 1500 pwts. taken out of these mines up to this time, and one small company has taken out at least two-thirds of that amount. If the source of this gold is discovered, it may pay well—but that is all conjecture and supposition.

Yours truly, MCKINNIS.

Wonderful Digestive Powers.

A New London negro, who rejoices in the name of Alcard Corbyn, performed yesterday a gastronomic feat which excited considerable astonishment among those assembled to witness it. While strolling through the Five Points, the colored gentleman stopped at a groggery known as "Cow Bay," in order to get a "bite." The "bite" proved to be one of no inconsiderable dimensions, for he offered to bet that he could eat twenty-seven tallow candles, wicks and all, four pounds of salt pork, and a shilling loaf of bread, washing the same down with a pint of lamp oil and a quart of rum. The wager was accepted, and Corbyn essayed to accomplish this alimentive feat. The feat was accomplished, candle followed candle in rapid succession, till the specified number passed the œsophagus; through the same descending channel the four pounds of pork made quick passage, and the loaf of bread and the oil and rum completed the residuary deposit. This was on Thursday evening. In the fore part of Friday evening Corbyn was found lying insensible on the sidewalk in Cow Bay. It was supposed that he was drunk, and he was accordingly placed on a cart and conveyed to the station house. The real cause of his ailment soon transpired, and thereupon Police Surgeon Waterman was called, and he administered a powerful emetic which soon brought the candles, pork, &c., from the gourmand's stomach, and placed the voracious eater again on his legs. Yesterday morning the negro was taken before Justice Connoley and committed to the Tombs for ten days, to afford him time to recover his lost appetite.

Louis Napoleon and the Haytiens in Paris.

Faubert, a young man of color from Hayti, obtained the highest prize—the prize of honor—at the concourse of all the colleges in France, held at Paris. On the reception of this news, the Emperor immediately sent him one hundred and fifty handsomely bound volumes. A company of National Guards were dispatched to wait upon him with a band of music, and he was invited to dine and did dine with the Minister of Public Instruction, occupying a place between his lady and the Prince Napoleon.

Besides this young man, two other young Haytiens also took prizes. In a country like France, of the highest culture, where the course of study is severe, and where honor is everything, and the contest for it very great, this achievement does credit to the Haytiens.

Personal and Political.

—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, has the following with reference to the speculations about the probability of difficulties with foreign powers:

There never was a moment when our relations with foreign powers were more auspicious than at the present moment. Even the usual war spirit so common in Congress heretofore, has got to be unfashionable. The South wants peace. The West wants emigrants. The East wants trade, and everybody is looking for good times. There will be some difficulty, it seems to me, to cook a war out of this sort of temper.

—A Washington correspondent gives the following specimen of grand and lofty tumbling in the House—the occasion for it being the motion for the impeachment of Judge Watrous:

Maynard, of Tennessee, made a speech in favor of the judge, which put the House in excellent humor. Mr. Maynard, you must know, is one of your excitable, nervous, fire-eating Southerners, though he hails from Tennessee, and was originally a Massachusetts schoolmaster. He looks considerably like an Indian, for he is slim and tall, has long, straight, black hair, a dark hued skin, and eyes like pieces of coal. His nose has an unfortunate twist, at its extremity, towards the sky, and when he is speaking he throws his whole body into such a variety of contortions, as to "bring the House down" sometimes in roars of laughter. His physical agonies during portions of his speech, were too terrible to witness with an unmoved front. In the course of his speech he tried to show that a man in Texas must speculate in *lands* if in anything. "There are no railroads there, no stocks of any kind," said Mr. Maynard, throwing his arms wildly about his head, "a man could speculate in nothing but *land*." Haskin of N. Y. sat smiling just behind the speaker, and at this juncture suggested in a tone audible all over the hall, "you forget the niggers!" This gave the House a chance to laugh, and laugh it did most heartily.

—Rev. Dr. Finney, the great Revivalist, has gone to London to preach during the present winter. He spent a season in London some time since, and achieved great success.

—Hon. Sherrard Clemens is still at the Central Hotel in this city, (says a Richmond correspondent of the Lynchburg *Republican*,) and he is improving slowly. The bone in his leg has commenced knitting, but I am sorry to say that he is far from being out of danger.

—Isaac Sturdivant, the largest real estate owner in Portland, Me., died at Exeter, N. H., on Monday.

—Edward Everett has been complimented with the dedication of an English-Greek lexicon published at Athens.

—The death of Col. Albert Pike, of Arkansas, is reported in the Southern papers. He was a distinguished lawyer, poet and scholar. He commanded C company of the Arkansas cavalry in Mexico, and was a brave and determined soldier. He was a native of Newburyport, Mass.

—Our Washington correspondent says that both Broderick and Stuart have abandoned Douglas. The following from one of Forney's recent letters would indicate that that gentleman designs following them:

Senator Broderick of California is put up for the Presidency by many members of Congress. Certain it is that no truer man can be named. Rather than be false to his pledges, or tremble with coward fear at threats to dissolve the Union, of fanatics whose voices affright them—rather than yield a jot or tittle of the constitutional rights of any section of the country to the demands of demagogues, he would prefer to die in his curule chair before the Senate house. He is a man who has risen with unstained reputation from the bosom of the people.

—The Washington correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* gives the following respecting Judge Watrous of Texas:

Judge Watrous was orignally from Connecticut, though he was appointed to his office from Alabama. He is now in Washington, an old, white haired man, wandering through our streets forlorn and ill at ease, awaiting the result of the trial. Horace F. Clark said most eloquently in his speech, in defense of the judge, that if he could only have turned away from the temptation to speculate in lands, a temptation rendered so seductive by his poverty, he would have been saved from this terrible trial. Unquestionably a great deal of clamor in the Gulf States has been raised against the Judge, from the fact that he had favored Mexican titles to land in Texas. The southern emigrants like the chance to steal land wherever they can find it, and stand ready to strike down any judge who sides with justice in such matters.

—The Washington correspondent of the Montgomery, Ala., *Advertiser and Gazette* writes on Dec. 6, as follows:

"Several of the Alabama delegation visited the President on Friday last, with other southern members. The Vice President was also present. A free and easy conversation followed upon the general topics of the day. Old Buck looked hale and hearty, and was not afraid candidly to express his views and without reservation. And what think ye, southern men, James Buchanan had to say of squatter sovereignty? He said, 'It is a doctrine infinitely worse than the Wilmot proviso! and if the South conceded this point, it sacrificed what it had been contending for these twenty years.'"

—Gen. Houston, now in his 65th year, has signified his intention to retire from public life on the 5th of March next. The General purchased extensive lands on Galveston Bay, whither he will remove to engage extensively in sheep grazing.

—Mr. Thomas K. Beecher, of Elmira, N. Y., has just been appointed a captain of militia. Captain Beecher is quite an original pulpit orator, though his reputation is not quite so wide as his brother, Rev. H. W. Beecher.

—Mr. Andrew Garrett, the naturalist, is at Honolulu, engaged in collecting specimens of all the fish in the waters around the Sandwich Islands, for Professor Agassiz. He has already collected 200 different varieties, and has prepared colored drawings.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Squatters who had settled on the Delaware lands in Kansas, in anticipation of a treaty with the Indians, have been driven off by the order of the Indian agent.

THE Suffolk Bank continues to redeem the bills of about three hundred of the country banks of New England, while about one hundred and fifty transact business through the Bank of Mutual Redemption and other Boston banks.

IN Cincinnati, the other day, a Wisconsin cranberry dealer, who wished to get a check cashed but had no one to vouch for his identity, exhibited his name inscribed upon that classic garment, his shirt, whereupon the banker was satisfied and paid over the money, and Wisconsin went on his way rejoicing.

AMONG the private bill notices inserted in the London papers, is one to empower a corporation, under the title of Pneumatic Post Company, to lay down and maintain certain pipes and apparatus for conveying by an atmospheric process letters and parcels to and from different parts of the metropolis.

DURING the past five years there have been constructed in California 4,405 miles of artificial canals for gold-washing, at a cost of $12,000,000. These canals are generally strong flumes for conveying mountain streams to the dry diggings, and are used to wash out the golden nuggets.

ILLUMINATED CLOCKS.—Lighted electric clocks have been placed in various parts of the city and in the street lamps, so that the hours may be made known from them by night as well as day. Such clocks have been on the street lamps in the city of Ghent, Belgium, for some years.

THE Albany *Journal* thinks that the epithet "*black* Republican" is decidedly out of place, considering that the Republican States now have 13,530,650 whites, while the Democratic have now but 6,422,418—the former being in the proportion of two to one. According to the census the Republican is pre-eminently the white man's party.

THE Genoa correspondent of the London *Record* states that the nunnery of Sassari—Sardinia—was lately taken by an internal convulsion. A rebellion broke out amongst the vestals. Many said they were "free born," and would be liberated from their prison. But the Bishop turned a deaf ear to their petitions, dreading their example would be imitated. Two of them, however, escaped, and are enjoying the society of their relatives.

PHILOPŒNAE.—Barry Cornwall, who had a deal of sly humor, once said: "I greatly object to this one-sided game Philopœna—this finding a double almond, sharing it with a lady, and then having to pay a forfeit when next she encounters you. If you pay it first the little devils have such funny ways of getting off paying. Sometimes they will give you a kiss—that's something; sometimes they will let you beau them to a ball or party; sometimes they will pay up like men—very unwillingly. I philopœnaed a girl; she acknowledged the debt, and promised me an annual. The next day she sent me an almanac."

TELLING GHOST STORIES TO A KING.—The Paris correspondent of the N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser* relates the following incident:

Mr. Merimee is noted for his story-telling qualities, and it is related that a few evenings ago, while a cold rain was pouring down, and a general dullness reigned in the palace, M. Merimee was sent for to enliven the imperial fireside. The distinguished academician was comfortably seated before the fire, the Emperor and Empress, and a select circle of the guests drew up around him, and the entertainment commenced. But M. Merimee's mind that night ran on supernatural things, and he gave them such a dose of ghosts and hobgoblins, that when the hour of retiring came the imperial circle was in such a state of fright that each one declared himself or herself afraid to explore the darkness of his or her chamber.

LOUIS NAPOLEON AND NICARAGUA.—The Paris correspondent of the *National Intelligencer*, speaking of Mons. Felix Belly and his pamphlet upon the subject of his interoceanic project, written for the purpose apparently of sustaining its reputation among the denizens of the Bourse, says he adroitly quotes a work of the Emperor upon Nicaraguan matters composed during the imprisonment at Ham; but the manœuvre need give no concern to any of our people. The brochure is likely to fall pointless, and will be remembered chiefly for stating a fact not universally known, namely, that during the imprisonment at Ham, the Emperor was visited by Nicaraguan deputies, and invited to accept the government of their country. The invitation was declined.

Miscellaneous.

IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS!

Large Assortment of Printing Materials for Sale.

THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE PRESS and the TRIBUNE has given us a large duplicate assortment of printing material, for sale. We have about two tons of Job Book and News Type, in fonts to suit customers. All this material is in good order; much of it is almost new. It is offered for sale to printers at 25 to 50 per cent under cost price.

Our catalogue embraces the following articles, at the prices named:

20 Pair News Cases, at half cost.
4 Job Cabinets, at [illegible]
4 Chases for sheet 30x46, at 30 per cent. discount.
4 Chases for sheet 27x42, at 30 per cent. "
25 Job Chases, large and small, at 20 per ct. "
400 lbs Long Primer, at 40 per cent discount.
300 lbs of New Bourgeois Type, (never used but once), at [illegible]
40 lbs Bourgeois leaders, new, at 25 per cent. discount.
120 lbs Copper-Faced Bourgeois, good, 40 per cent "
125 lbs Minion, little worn, 40 "
150 lbs Minion, nearly new, 30 "
120 lbs Brevier, little worn, 30 "
60 lbs Brevier, 25 "

We have also a great many fonts of fashionable Job Type for sale, a portion of which is described with what it cost, and for what it is offered for sale, viz:

Description of Type.	Weight of font.	First cost.	Sell for.
2 line Minion Title	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pica Bold Face	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 line Pica Arabesque	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 line Pica	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 line Small Pica Clarendon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brevier Clarendon	20	15.80	10.00
Long Primer Condensed	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Condensed Shaded	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Long Primer Scribe Text	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pica Script	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 line Long Primer Title	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
English Shaded	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 line English	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paragon Title	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 line English Shaded	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 line English Pica	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nonpareil Shaded	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 line Minion Shaded	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 line Pica Ornamented	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Long Primer Antique	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 line Pica Shaded	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 line English Ornamented	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Double Pica Script	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 line Small Pica Church Text	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 line Small Pica Scribe Text	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 line Nonpareil Title	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brevier Extended	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 line Paragon Shaded Text	11½	17.50	12.00
2 line Small Pica Ornamented	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Long Primer Arabesque	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 line Paragon Ornamented	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 line Pica Title	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 line Pica Church Text	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Great Primer Arabesque	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 line Pica Scribe Text	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 line Long Primer Outline	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brevier Bold Italic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nonpareil Antique, new style	3¼	5.00	3.50

In addition to the foregoing we have a large variety of Wood Type nearly as good as new. Also a large quantity of Leads, Rules, Furniture, and thirty or forty fonts of nice, fashionable Border. tf

GREAT WESTERN LEATHER AND HIDE STORE.
201 and 203 South Water Street, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
We are commencing to receive our Winter Stock of FRENCH KIP AND CALF
Which has been selected from the Manufacturer's Stock in Paris by our Mr. R. T. Blackburn. The quality is superior, and will be sold LOW for the QUALITY. Also—Philadelphia Kip, Side Kip for Back, Slaughtered Leather, best quality, Spanish do do do, Oak Slaughter Sole, Hemlock and Oak Upper, Hemlock, Kip and Calf skins, Linings, Roans, and Findings, Lasts, Crimping Machines, &c.
R. T. BLACKBURN & BRO., 201 & 203 SOUTH WATER-ST.
WANTED—Green and Dry Hides, for which the highest market price will be paid. oc27 b8-ly

LEATHER! LEATHER!—BEST CLASS CALF AND KIP SKINS just received DIRECT FROM FRANCE! —BY— JAMES KELLY & CO., 243 LAKE-ST. 243, Chicago, Ill. Who keep constantly on hand the largest stock of Leather and Findings. To be found in the West. Also, a large stock of superior LEATHER and INDIA RUBBER BELTING. All of the above will be sold very low for cash or approved paper. JAMES KELLY & CO., 243 Lake street, near the Bridge. oc16 ly-b197

Christmas Gifts!
PARLOR ORNAMENTS —OF— BOHEMIAN GLASS.
PARIAN MARBLE VASES, and other ornaments. WORK BOXES, CIGAR HOLDERS, GLOVE BOXES, PERFUMERY CASES. TOILET ARTICLES in Great Variety. PORT MONNAIES, BAGS AND PURSES, RAZORS IN CASES, BRUSHES OF ALL KINDS, PERFUMERY, AND RICH COLOGNE STANDS.
All will be cheerfully exhibited and sold at very low prices by SARGENT & ILSLEY, Apothecaries and Dealers in Fancy Goods, 140 Lake Street 140 [de20 b768]

Brown's Bronchial Troches, OR COUGH LOZENGES.
From Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who has used the Troches five years.—I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, except to think yet better of that which I began in thinking well of.
Brown's Bronchial Troches
From Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., New York.—I consider your Lozenges an excellent article for their purposes, and recommend their use to Public Speakers.
Brown's Bronchial Troches
From Mr. C. H. Gardner, Principal of the Rutger's Female Institute, New York.—I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past winter, and found no relief until I found your Troches.
Brown's Bronchial Troches
Dr. Lane prescribes them in his practice.
Brown's Bronchial Troches
Dr. Bigelow says are simple and certain.
Brown's Bronchial Troches
Indispensable to Public Speakers.—*Zion's Herald.*
Brown's Bronchial Troches
An excellent article.—*National Era, Washington.*
Brown's Bronchial Troches
A most admirable remedy.—*Boston Journal.*
Brown's Bronchial Troches
A sure remedy for Throat Affections.—*Transcript.*
Brown's Bronchial Troches
Efficacious and pleasant.—*Traveller.*
Brown's Bronchial Troches
Cures any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.
Brown's Bronchial Troches
Cures Cough, Cold or Hoarseness.
Brown's Bronchial Troches
Cures Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh.
Brown's Bronchial Troches
Clears and gives strength to the voice of singers.
Brown's Bronchial Troches
Cures Whooping Cough and Influenza.
Brown's Bronchial Troches
Are the greatest Remedy *science* ever produced.
Brown's Bronchial Troches
Are only 25 cts. per Box.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL —BY— FENTON & CO., 94 Lake Street 94, OPPOSITE THE TREMONT HOUSE.

LEA & PERRINS, CELEBRATED Worcestershire Sauce, Pronounced —BY— CONNOISSEURS to be the Only Good Sauce, and Applicable to EVERY VARIETY —OF— DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras To His Brother at Worcester, May, 1851. "Tell Lea & Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."
EXTENSIVE FRAUDS. The only Medal awarded by the Jury of the New York Exhibition for Foreign Sauces was obtained by LEA & PERRINS for their Worcestershire Sauce. The world wide fame of which having led to numerous forgeries, purchasers are requested to see that the names of Lea & Perrins are upon the Wrapper, Label, Stopper and Bottle. Lea & Perrins will proceed against any one infringing either by manufacturing or vending Spurious Sauce, and have instructed their correspondents in various parts of the world to advise them of any such infringements. Sole Wholesale Agents for the United States, JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, 405 Broadway, New York. A stock always in store. Also, orders received for direct shipments from England. oc28 b835 ly

CHICAGO LEAD PIPE AND Sheet Lead Works. COLLINS & BLATCHFORD, MANUFACTURERS OF Lead Pipe, Sheet and Bar Lead, AND DEALERS IN PIG LEAD. Agents for COLLIER WHITE LEAD & OIL COMPANY, —AND— St. Louis Shot Tower. A full assortment of the above Manufactures constantly on hand. ORDERS FROM THE TRADE SOLICITED. Collins & Blatchford, Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets.

Governors of Steam Engines. MANUFACTURERS AND OWNERS OF Steam Engines, who are desirous of maintaining a steady motion in their machinery, and a wish to save their engines from breaking or [illegible] can be accommodated by using Wilson's Governor and Valve. They are simple, compact, handsome, and not liable to get out of order. Prices same as follows, to wit: [illegible] They can be attached without difficulty to any engine, and at a trifling cost. They require no adjusting, and will work the best possible with [illegible] Workmanship of the very best quality. Satisfaction Given or Money Refunded. Address J. S. WILSON, [illegible] Lead Department, I. C. R. R. Co., Chicago.

Commission Merchants.

JONES & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. ADVANCES MADE ON PRODUCE IN Store or for Shipment. Sterling Exchange on London for sale. Exchange on New York bought and sold. Office in Steel's Block, corner of Lasalle and South Water street. de8 b853 3m

R. S. KING, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 7 CENTRAL WHARF, BUFFALO, N. Y. ap17-4m-ly

LEES & WALLER, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 79 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK.
WALLER & CO., NO. 17 STATE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. Cash Advances made on Produce in Store, or shipped to our House in New York. JAMES LEES, EDWARD WALLER, New York. JAMES R. WALLER, Chicago. ap15-ly-b347

FAY & CO. PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, OFFICE 14 South Clark street, Advances made on Consignments. P. O. Box 1814, Chicago. mh18-d544-ly

RUMSEY BRO. & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Give their exclusive attention to the PURCHASE AND SALE Of Flour, Grain, and other Produce, ON COMMISSION. 148 South Water cor. Clark street 148 no26 b53 ly CHICAGO.

BETTS, MELLEN & CO., COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, No. 12 South Main street, St. Louis, Mo. fe1 '57

FISH & LESTER, PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS 14 Dearborn street, Chicago, Illinois. Cash advances on Shipments to Silas H. Fish, Buffalo. Refer to J. H. Dunham, President, Reynolds, Ely & Co., Chicago, and A. A. Bustaphleva, Buffalo. jy30.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS. MARSH, HARWOOD & CO., NO. 22 SOUTH WATER STREET. We are prepared at all times to make cash advances on Grain and Flour and Produce generally for sale here, or in New York, Boston, Buffalo or Oswego. Consignees are privileged to sell in either of these markets at the same commission. jy21-a322-ly

GEO. M. ALLEN & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 51 North Water street, Chicago, Illinois. Cash advances made on Flour, Grain, or on Cargoes to Shipment East. Geo. F. Weatherbee. Geo. A. Allen.

ALBERT E. NEELY & CO., (Late Neely & Kinny.) STORAGE AND FORWARDING MERchants, and dealers in Salt, Water Lime, Stucco, Quick Lime, Plastering Hair, &c., Nos. 206, 238 and 240, South Water street, near Franklin. jal1'58-ly

SAWYER, MELLEN & CO, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, Nos. 258 and 260 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois. fe24'57

MURRY NELSON: PRODUCE, COMMISSION & SHIPPING MERCHANT. No. 6 Hilliard's Block, corner Clark and South Water-sts. Agents for the FULTON STARCH WORKS, Fulton, N. Y. (Late Oswego River Starch Company.) They manufacture all kinds of pure Corn Starch of a superior quality. Orders addressed to M. NELSON, P. O. 2400, will receive prompt attention. oc9 b121 ly

CHAS. W. COLSON, LOCKSMITH, BELL HANGER AND SILVER PLATER, 115 Lake street, bet. Clark and Dearborn, Chicago, Ill. Locks and Trimmings of all kinds constantly on hand. Particular attention paid to repairing Bank, Vault and Safe Locks. Keys of every description made to order. Bells hung, and Speaking Pipes put up in hotels or dwellings, on short notice and in the best manner. Silver Plating of every description done to order. Door Plates, Knobs, Bell Pulls, Lightning Rod Points, Glasses and Attachments, of all the latest styles and patterns, kept constantly on hand and made to order. ap13'58-ly

J. LEDUC, [LATE AGENT OF RENAUD & FRERE, MONTREAL.] COMMISSION MERCHANT & BROKER, Office No. 6 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. REFERENCES.—Messrs. L. Renaud & Frere, Montreal; Connolly, Lantier & Co., Montreal; C. J. Cusack, Esq., Montreal; Messrs. Rumsey, Bros. & Co., Chicago; Connolly & Co., Quebec; H. J. Noad & Co., Quebec; George Steel & Co., Chicago; Flint & Wheeler, Chicago. Post Office Box 2286. fe26'58-ly

UNDERWOOD & CO. Commission Merchants, 152 S. Water Street, CHICAGO. mh22'58-ly

R. T. THOMAS & CO. (Late Thomas & Sackett.) COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Office and Warehouse No. 29 North Dearborn street, two doors North of the Galena Freight Depot, Chicago, Illinois. Exclusive attention given to the sale and purchase of Flour, Grain, Live Stock, Provisions, &c., on Commission.

F. G. SALTONSTALL, E. L. TINKHAM, JOHN C. AMBLER. F. G. SALTONSTALL & CO., COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS, CORNER Clark and Lake streets. Will attend to the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds of every description, either in this or in the New York Market. Quotations of the New York Stock Market received daily by telegraph. Sales and purchases made at the Stock Exchange at lowest rates of commission. au24 a598-6m

J. J. RICHARDS, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 150 South Water street, Chicago. Liberal advances made on consignments. REFERENCES.—J. H. Dunham, Chicago; J. Young Scammon, Chicago; Geo. W. Dole, Chicago; Rumsey, Bro & Co, Chicago; Royal Moses, Naples, Ill; Woodruff & Co, New York; Hening & Woodruff, St Louis; J. Bunn, Banker, Springfield, Ill; C S Dole, Chicago. au22'58-ly

CASH ADVANCED.—I AM PREPARED to make CASH ADVANCES On Shipments of Produce for sale in Buffalo or New York markets. R. McCHESNEY. ly27-6m-a290 Steel's Block, 184 South Water street.

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO., Commission Merchants, NEW YORK. Underwood & Co., Chicago, mh22'58-ly Agents for the North-west.

D. HOBERT, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANT. Dealer in all kinds of Flour and Feed, and Country Produce, Wholesale and Retail. 241 and 243 Kinzie, corner of Wolcott street, Chicago, Ill. Flour and Feed delivered to any part of the city free of charge. my21-v160-ly

D. KRIEGH & CO., COMMISSION MERchants, corner of South Water and Franklin streets, CHICAGO ILLINOIS. D. KRIEGH. my10-410-ly E. D. TAYLOR.

WATER WHEELS. VANDEWATER'S Recently Improved Jonval Turbine WATER WHEEL. Office, No. 81 South Clark Street, CHICAGO. I OFFER THIS IMPROVED TURBINE Water Wheel to the public with the fullest confidence and assurance of its SUPERIORITY OVER ALL OTHER WHEELS, Without any exception. They are well adapted to (and have been tested in) Mills of all descriptions. They give a very STEADY AND UNIFORM SPEED, And are well adapted to very high as well as very low heads and falls. They will work well in back water without any material loss of power, and are not troubled with ice, as they are set inside of the forebay and discharged underneath. It requires a small amount of gearing to get up a high speed, costs but little to set up, and runs upon a step that needs no oiling, and will last for years. This Wheel is capable of yielding a power of from 70 to 85 per cent. of the whole power of the water (according to the degree of finish of wheel) under high heads and falls, and in all cases it is warranted to work up to the power laid down in the table and to give satisfaction when properly put up and used. State, County and Town Territories for sale. For further particulars see circulars, which can be obtained at the Agent's Office, No. 81 South Clark st. FRANCIS HARVEY, Proprietor. G. J. McDOUGALL, Agent.

MILL FURNISHING DEPOT. T. W. BAXTER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF French Burr Millstones, AND C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE Flouring and Grist Mills. Also dealers in DUTCH ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS, Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Beltings of all kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bails, Bran Dusters, Fairbanks' Scales, Packs, Proof Staffs, &c., &c. —AND— Mill Furnishing Generally. West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago, Illinois. P. O. Address box No. 274.

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &c. The subscribers having obtained the agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers, from the Manufactory of Goulding, Bagley & Sewell, Of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and powers, also their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, with Pump, Heater, Governor and Steam Pipe, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, Complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago: [price list illegible] and in like proportions for larger sizes as required. Every engine is furnished with JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE. For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will SAVE FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT. IN FUEL over the usual class of Boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment where they may be examined and the necessary information regarding them obtained. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We shall also furnish WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c. at very low figures. Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired. T. W. BAXTER & CO., MILL FURNISHING DEPOT, West Water st., between Randolph and Madison, Chicago. P. O. Address Box No. 274.

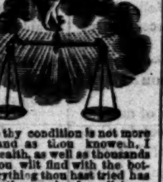
TO BRASS BANDS. WE ARE AGENTS FOR THE ALLEN Manufacturing Co., of Boston, Mass., Makers of Rotary-valve Musical Instruments of every description. ALL INSTRUMENTS WARRANTED to give satisfaction, and sold at manufacturers prices in Boston, without adding cost of transportation. PRICE LIST. [price list illegible] Ornamental Engraving from $3 to $25 Extra. We also keep on hand an assortment of other kinds of Brass and German Silver instruments, with piston valves. [illegible] HIGGINS BROS., Music Dealers, 45 Lake st.

Medicines &c.

MOTHERS, AS YOU LOVE YOUR Children, be on the alert for every symptom of Worms. For worms cause the death of more than any other disease. Look out for pale countenance, livid circles around the eyes, and foul breath. Give HOLLOWAY'S VEGETABLE WORM CONFECTIONS. They are a delicious preparation of Sugar that any child will crave. If worms are present, they will safely and effectually remove them and restore health in all cases. DEAD SHOT FOR WORMS! Worms! Worms!—These troublesome infests of the stomach and bowels of children have at last found their match in a matchless preparation called "Holloway's Worm Confections," which is in the form of a pleasant and agreeable candy. The little children affected with worms, which heretofore turned up their noses and sputtered and cried about the administration of the nauseous stuffs under the name of Vermifuge, will open their little mouths with ecstacy to thank the inventor for putting a pleasant cure for one of the most troublesome diseases. Every box warranted. Sold by BOLLES, SMITH & CO., de21 124 Lake st. Agents for Northwestern States.

DR. G. J. LEED'S QUININE SUBSTITUTE, Or, NERVE TONIC, WILL CURE FEVER AND AGUE. ALSO, YELLOW, CHAGRES AND Panama Fevers can often be prevented by the use of this invaluable remedy. The recipe is from a very celebrated Physician after thirty-five years' experience in Hospitals and private practice in New York city, and has been tested in all sections of the country during the past six years with the most wonderful success. In the Western and Southwestern country, where Fever and Ague prevail it has accomplished much by curing the disease as well as renovating and recuperating the system already shattered by the use of Quinine, Morphine and Mercury, or from too free use of the trashy nostrums such as are daily being forced upon the unsuspecting invalid. To all suffering from prostration after disease I recommend and guarantee this Medicine as a perfect Tonic. To travellers in unhealthy climates, I would use the words of the well known Captain John W. Munson, now of a Liverpool Packet Line, "I many years in the Southern and South American Coasting trade, I would as soon think of going to sea without a rudder as without the Quinine Substitute." J. H. HAZARD, Proprietor, 121 Maiden Lane, New York. Penton, Robinson & Smith, Wholesale Agents, 18 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

WEIGH AND CONSIDER.—AN HONEST QUAKER'S ADVICE TO CONSUMPTIVES—"Friends! delay not one moment in using this great and best Cough remedy, HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. As death is very near thee and the sands of thy life are nearly run out it will be to thee the Spring of Life, and thou wilt be restored again to thy family. Thou need not despair for as nearly as thou art gone thy condition is not more hopeless than mine was, and as thou knowest, I have been restored to robust health, as well as thousands of others, whose testimony thou wilt find with the bottles. Think not, because everything thou hast tried has failed, that thou art beyond the reach of medicines. Thou wilt surely not be deceived by this good remedy. Be sure that thou gettest no other medicine." Sold by BOLLES, SMITH & CO., de21 124 Lake street.



THE GREAT WESTERN PATENT MEDICINE DEPOT. 124 Lake Street 124. BOLLES, SMITH & CO'S Is the only place in Chicago where a full assortment of every kind of PATENT MEDICINES Can be found at WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. If you want a Remedy for your Cough, —GO TO— BOLLES, SMITH & CO'S, 124 Lake Street, near the corner of Clark-st.
IF you want a Remedy to Purify the Blood, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.
IF you want a Fever and Ague Remedy, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.
IF you want a Hair Restorative or Hair Dressing, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.
IF you want a Rheumatic Pill or Liniment, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO. 124 Lake-st.
IF you want a Remedy for the Piles, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO. 124 Lake-st.
IF you want a Hair Dye—Warranted, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO. 124 Lake-st.
IF you want a Purgative or Cathartic Pill, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO. 124 Lake-st.
IF you want a Pain Killer, or Pain Extractor, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO. 124 Lake-st.
IF you want some Tonic Bitters or Scheidam SCHNAPPS, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake street.
FOR Duponco's, Clark's and Cheesman's FEMALE PILLS, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake street.
FOR Cough Candies, or Pulmonic Wafers, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.
FOR a Powder, Paste or Wash for the Teeth, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO. 124 Lake-st.
FOR a Liver and Dyspeptic Remedy, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.
FOR Vermifuge, or Worm Lozenges, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.
FOR Strengthning Plasters of all kinds, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO. 124 Lake-st.
FOR a Remedy for all Private Diseases, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO. 124 Lake-st.
FOR a Remedy for Diseases of the Skin, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO. 124 Lake-st.
FOR Fancy Soaps, Brushes, and Toilet Articles, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO. 124 Lake-st.
FOR Handkerchief Extracts and Perfumery, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO. 124 Lake-st.
FOR Trusses, Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters. They are agents for the manufacturers and will sell at low prices. Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO. 124 Lake-st.

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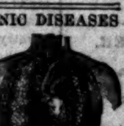

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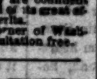

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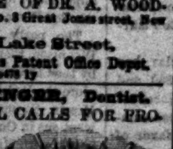

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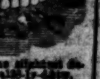

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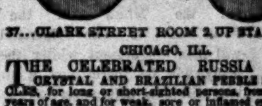

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1st. It sews with two threads and ties each stitch.
2d. It makes two different stitches.
3d. It will sew backward as well as forward.
4th. It makes two thousand stitches per minute, and sixty-nine stitches to the inch.
5th. The inconvenience of a belt is obviated by the application of a Rubber Friction Wheel.
6th. The nominal price of $30 includes stand and fixtures.

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One by One.

One by one the sands are flowing,
One by one the moments fall;
Some are coming, some are going,
Do not strive to grasp them all.

One by one thy duties wait thee,
Let thy whole strength go to each,
Let no future dreams elate thee,
Learn thou first what these can teach.

One by one (bright gifts from Heaven)
Joys are sent thee here below;
Take them readily when given,
Ready too to let them go.

One by one thy griefs shall meet thee,
Do not fear an armed band;
One will fade as others greet thee,
Shadows passing through the land.

Do not look at life's dark sorrow;
See how small each moment's pain;
God will help thee for to-morrow,
Every day begin again.

Every hour that fleets so slowly
Has its task to do or bear;
Luminous the crown, and holy,
If thou set each gem with care.

Do not linger with regretting,
Or for passing hours despond;
Nor the daily toil forgetting,
Look too eagerly beyond.

Hours are golden links, God's token,
Reaching Heaven; but one by one
Take them, lest the chain be broken
Ere the pilgrimage be done.

Pacific Railroad—Advantages of the Niobrara Route.

DUBUQUE, Iowa Dec. 18th. 1858.

Editors Press and Tribune:

In a previous communication published in your paper, I advanced the proposition "That the nearest, best and most desirable route for a Railroad to the Pacific, is from Chicago via Dubuque and the Pacific Railroad and the valley of the Niobrara River to Puget's Sound, in Washington Territory." How far I succeeded in my efforts, I leave the public to judge. I now assume the position that nine-tenths of all the travel and business from the Atlantic seaboard westward of and including Washington City, naturally and necessarily tend in the same direction. This will become obvious to every unprejudiced mind, by an inspection of any map of the United States, having traced thereon the several Railroads completed and being constructed to the Mississippi River, and their extension West of that river. There are ten roads running West of the Mississippi River, through the States of Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota, each and all having an Eastern connection with Chicago and other interior commercial cities North of a line drawn westward through Washington City. These Roads are: The Road West from St. Louis; the Road West from Hannibal (the Hannibal and St. Jo Road.) These two are in the State of Missouri. The Road West from Burlington; the Road West from Davenport via Iowa City and Fort Des Moines; the Iowa Air Line Road West from Lyons; the Dubuque and Pacific Road West from Dubuque; the Road West from McGregor, opposite Prairie du Chien. These six Roads are in the State of Iowa. The Root River Valley Road West from La Crosse; Winona Road West from Winona, and the Great South West Road, through the State of Minnesota, coming down from the head of Lake of Superior, via St. Paul, the valley of the Minnesota River, towards the mouth of the Big Sioux River. These three latter Roads are in the State of Minnesota. All of these Roads are now being constructed towards the western boundary of their respective States; and all having from twenty-five to a hundred and fifty miles, either completed or nearly so. Nine of these Roads naturally and necessarily tend in the direction of Puget's Sound as their Pacific terminus, whilst only one (that by the way of St. Louis,) tends in the direction of the Southern route by the way of New Mexico. And it may well be doubted whether even that Road might not more advantageously take the same direction. Of these nine Roads, three (the Hannibal and St. Jo, the Burlington, and the Davenport via Iowa City, &c., converge in the direction of the valley of the Platte River, whilst the remaining six naturally and necessarily converge in the direction of the valley of the Niobrara River. Indeed, it is difficult to see how any of them can avoid that valley, without diverging immeasurably from their course, as at present located, to their Western terminus. If any one can demonstrate how the Minnesota Roads, or the Dubuque Pacific, or any other of those six Roads, can avoid that valley, without going from fifty to a hundred miles out of their natural course, he can most assuredly perform a great feat in mathematical legerdemain. The truth is, it is next to impossible to avoid that valley. The hand of Nature's Great Architect has placed that river and that valley there in the centre of the continent as a great highway of the nations, and it cannot be ignored, contemned or avoided. All the power of speculators, in and out of Congress, combined, cannot arrest or turn aside the onward progress of these Railways of the Nations towards their natural and necessary terminus on the shores of the Great Ocean. Those two great national routes, to wit, the Platte and the Niobrara valleys, as naturally and necessarily converge to a common grand trunk in the neighborhood of Fort Laramie. Thence onward but one Road is needed to reach Puget's Sound. Here, then, we have almost the entire Railroad interest of the country enlisted in pushing forward towards their common junction at the base of the Rocky Mountains—a system of Railroads stretching westward across the continent from the Atlantic seaboard, which, do now even, so far control the travel and commerce between the East and West, as to amount, to almost a monopoly, and which will, as those Roads penetrate farther and farther towards the Pacific, ultimately concentrate upon their several lines almost the entire travel, trade and commerce of the continent. This is no chimera, but the sober reality of the present hour. I am aware that there are strenuous efforts, both in and out of Congress, to divert the public attention, both South and North of this great central route. Hundreds of thousands, aye millions of dollars are being expended by the General Government, to open up a route South through New Mexico. Nearly half a million dollars is expended in the Camel experiment; that fails. From one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand dollars in Artesian wells on the desert; that fails also. Now the Post Office is expending almost another half million in the Mail Line experiment, but that too will fail.

And after all these immense and lavish expenditures, whenever large bodies of troops or munitions of war are to be moved up into the fastnesses of the mountains, either to quell domestic insurrection among the Mormons or to chastise the savages who have been incited to hostility by their intrigues and machinations, those troops and munitions must invariably take the route by the way of "The Gate in the Mountains," the South Pass, to reach their destination. So also, persevering attempts are made to divert public attention north by the way of the head of Lake Superior; only these efforts are not incited and supported by the power and patronage of the general government. In support of this route it is contended that it is the nearest and quickest route. The advocates and asserters of that position must presume very much upon either the public credulity or ignorance of the great geographical outlines of the country. It is undoubtedly true, that the head of Lake Superior is the most westerly navigable water connected east with the Atlantic, but it does not by any means follow that it is therefore the most desirable route for a railroad. Suppose a railroad be now completed from the head of Lake Superior, by the nearest and best route, to Pugets Sound, and also by the way of the Niobrara route to the same point. A train of cars starting from Detroit and running at an average speed of twenty-five miles an hour would reach their point of destination (Pugets Sound) in about the same time a steamer, starting from the same point at the same hour, upon an average trip could reach the head of Lake Superior. This is easily demonstrated, at least to my mind. At that speed the train would run six hundred miles in twenty-four hours, but allowing one hundred miles for delays, accidents, &c., that would still give five hundred miles per day; in six days the train would run three thousand miles. An average trip of the steamer would require about the same time (six days) to reach her point of destination (the head of Lake Superior.) Now the distance from Detroit, by the way of the Niobrara Valley to Pugets Sound, will not exceed twenty-five hundred miles, and consequently would require only five days to reach the point of destination. Besides, the navigation of Lake Superior would not be safe, on an average, more than five months in the year, the residue of the time, i. e. for seven months in the year, it would be shut up as effectually as it now is in its wild and savage state. The friends of the Lake Superior route are keenly sensible to this last objection, and propose to obviate it by constructing a railroad along the south shore of Lake Superior to its head. I do not know how many hundred miles of entirely new road would be required for that purpose so as to connect with the present system of railroads within the limits of the United States, but I will assume that six hundred will be required, that at $30,000 per mile (a very limited allowance) will require $18,000,000 to build it.

It would still fall of extending as far west as the Niobrara route—nearly three hundred miles. The latter route is completed fifty miles west of Dubuque, with means, (in lands) as soon as they can be made available, to complete the road to the Missouri River. Now, let that eighteen millions of dollars be expended beyond the present terminus of the Niobrara route, at the Missouri River, and it would complete nearly two-thirds of the distance from Chicago to Pugets Sound. The road would then penetrate those vast Rocky Mountain pine regions, the products of which would supply a large item of the funds necessary to complete the road to Pugets Sound. Since my previous communication published in your paper, the New York daily *Tribune*, of Dec. 4, 1858, has come into my hands, in which is a letter entitled "Life in the Pacific Territories," by a gentleman who explored a large portion of this route, from which I make the following extracts in relation to the Bitter Root Valley:

"This Bitter Root Valley is one of the most beautiful places on the west side of the Rocky Mountains, and contains thousands and thousands of acres of the finest agricultural and grazing lands on the continent. The timber is mostly pine, fir and larch, although there is some oak. The Indians have large herds of cattle which graze all the year round, the climate being so mild that there is no necessity of feeding them during the so-called winter months." * * * * * "This valley, again, is destined to become the great half-way station between the East and the West—the Atlantic and the Pacific. The Indians are anxious for the whites to come in and settle among them, and Fort Owen is sure to become one of the most flourishing settlements on that slope of the mountains."

Here is the nucleus of that fifth new State "west of Iowa," mentioned in my previous communication. Here is an intelligent and observing traveller in those distant wilds, describing with a graphic minuteness, the present actual condition of a portion of the route I am advocating. I stated that that Bitter Root Valley has the climate "of Central Iowa and Illinois," but by the description of this traveller, that valley enjoys a climate equal, in geniality to Kentucky and Tennessee. This is one of the most astonishing isothermal phenomena existing on this continent, if not on the face of the globe. Here is a valley lying probably nearly three thousand feet above the Pacific ocean, and in a high northern latitude, possessing a climate equal in salubrity to any portion of the United States. This is a matter well worthy, not only railroad and commercial men, but of men of science also. As for myself, I am utterly at a loss to account for it by any reasoning or theory satisfactory to my own mind. That the facts stated by the traveller from whose letter the extracts are made are correct cannot admit of a doubt. The same phenomenon is mentioned by Gov. Stevens, and by Rocky Mountain travellers and traders generally. Taking all these matters into consideration, I submit to the consideration of the public, that this is the route over and above all others the best, which will ultimately prove to be the most feasible through which to connect the Atlantic and Pacific States of the Union.

L.

How a Boston Publisher was not Taken In.

Mr. Fields of Boston has a wonderful memory, and his knowledge of English literature is so available that when a friend wishes to know where any particular passage may be found he steers at once for the corner and consults the man who is very likely to give the desired information. A pompous would-be wit, not long ago thinking to puzzle him and make sport for a company at dinner, informed them that prior to Mr. F.'s arrival that he had himself that morning written some poetry, and intended to submit it to Mr. F. as Southey's and inquire in which of his poems the lines occurred. At the proper moment, therefore, after the guests were seated, he began, "Friend F., I have been a great deal exercised of late trying to find in Southey's Poems his well known lines, running thus—can you tell us about what time he wrote them?" "I do not remember to have met with them before," replied Mr F., "and there were only two periods in Southey's life when such lines could possiby have been written by him." "When were these," gleefuly asked the witty questioner. "Somewhere," said Mr. F., "about that early period of his existance when he was having the measles and cutting his first teeth; or, near the close of his life, when his brain had softened and he had fallen into idiocy. The versification belongs to the measles period, but the expression clearly betrays the idiotic one." The funny questioner smiled faintly, but the company roared.

A National Speaker.

Speaker Orr calls himself a "National Democrat." What he understands by that term can be gathered from the manner in which he has constituted the Standing Committees of the House—More than three-fifths of the Representatives, it is to be borne in mind, are from the North. In any fair distribution of the committees, of course, this proportion, both as to Chairman and members in general, would be preserved, or nearly so. What are the facts in regard to the appointments of Col, Orr?

Of the eighteen Committees—which are all that have any importance—*fourteen* have Southern Chairman, and *four* have Chairmen from the North. On every Committee which has any decisive influence upon legislation, the South has *five* members, and the North *four*. Not content with so striking and exhibition of his "nationalism" as he made in his original appointments, this marvelous embodiment of National Democracy has been careful at this session, to fill every vacancy occasioned by death or retirement, with a Southern appointee.

To Democrats of the North, we suppose all this appears to be a very good joke. Undoubtedly, they have a huge relish for this sort of "nationality." They cannot but be proud to be connected with a party that knows no North, no East, and no West, that recognizes nothing as national but Slavery, and that regards the chief end of the Federal Constitution to be, the protection of "property in man.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Death on the Cars.

An affecting scene took place on a train of cars on the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad a few days ago. We heard something about it soon after it occurred, but were not able to learn the particulars. We now learn, from a late number of the Alton *Democrat*, that "a poor, respectable woman was on board. with a young infant in her arms. She had a ticket from Chicago to St. Louis. When half way down, a lady passenger discovered that the infant was dead—died in its mother's arms, she holding it thus for about five hours, fearing to make the fact known, lest she should be put off the cars, having no money. The case excited much interest and feeling among the passengers. A handsome purse was made up for her, and Conductor Parsons telegraphed to Alton to have a coffin purchased at his expense. The woman thus relieved passed on to St. Louis there expecting to meet her husband, a journeyman carpenter. Our whole souled friend Roadnight, of Bloomington, was on the train and managed the subscription, and to him and Conductor Parsons much praise was accorded by the passengers."—*Bloomington Pantagraph.*

Miles Standishe's Pipe and Pistol.

At the administrator's sale of the effects of the late Zachariah Standish in this city yesterday, by S. M. Parks, the veritable Pipe of Captain Miles Standish, which came over with him in the Mayflower, and was smoked by him till the day of his death, was sold. It is a little iron affair of about the size of a common clay pipe, and though somewhat dilapidated by time, is capable of being smoked. It was struck off to Mr. Gates, of Lebanon, for $15.

A Pistol, which also belonging to the Puritan hero, was sold at the same time. It is of antique make, worn and rusty, and is past military service. It brought $15 from Mr. McCammon—cheap enough, considering the antiquirian interest which will always attack to it.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

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[From the Chicago Tribune.]

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